The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1870. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1.50.

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOME.

BY MABEL.

The cares of the day are day over.
And low sinks the sun in the west.
As I journey along towards the cottage
That offers me pleasure and rest,
My darlings are all at the window,
Their faces pressed close to the pane,
To watch through the deepening twilight,
And welcome papa "home again."

Oh! joy of all joys, when my spirit
Is heavy and weary with care,
To feel their soft arms thrown around me,
And taste their sweet kisses so rare.
To know these are mine—that no other
May claim the dear lambs of my fold,
From the innocent babe in its cradle
To Maud with her tresses of gold.

Drink deep, O my soul from the fountain
Of pleasure that never will cloy,
And walk in the gardens of beauty,
That blossom with honor and joy!
For home with my darlings to greet me,
When daylight grows red in the west,
In a palace the king might well envy,
A beautiful haven of rest!
—St. Louis Home Journal.

ON LIFE.

Say, what is life? A fleeting dream,
Half past ere yet begun.
The struggling, half-unconscious gleam
Of Winter's clouded sun;
One arid waste of cares and fears,
Coeval with our breath,
Which grow but with the tide of years,
And culminate in death.

A tender flower is opening bloom,
Beneath the sun's strong ray;
Ere night has spread her shroud of gloom,
To save it from decay.
It pines and fades; its lovely head
Bedecks its native earth—
No more its pristine glory is shed
Around its place of birth.

Such and so transient is our part
Amidst this shadowy scene;
The worm deceitful gnaws the heart,
While still the leaf is green.
One hour, around our brightening way
Hope casts her genial breath;
The next, we lie the destined prey
Of stern unsparing death.

Is this the gem so highly prized
By Man's vain, erring heart,
Which must so soon depart?
Oh! say not so; 'twould ill become
Us creatures of a day,
To was e our hearts on earthy scum,
On fleeting dust and clay.

THE TOILERS OF THE SEA.

A Schooner in the Cyclone—Masts and Yards Gone—Driven Round and Round—Twice on Her Beam Ends—Saved at Last.

Among the tidings of the disasters attendant on the hurricanes, is that of the miraculous escape of schooner Dutch Princess, Captain Hansel, which left New York on the 13th of August far Maracaibo, laden with a full cargo of general merchandise, and three passengers. Up to the 29th the voyage was remarkably prosperous. On the afternoon of that day the weather became clouded, and a heavy gale sprung up from the N. N. E., varying occasionally to east. The following day the gale had increased in intensity, and towards evening became a hurricane. All sails were taken in and the vessel was put before the wind under bare poles until noon, when the sea ran mountains high, apparently about to engulph the vessel. The captain seeing that the ship was in danger of going down with a run, concluded to lay her to believing it to be the only course open to him. The perilous moment of swinging her round to bring her head to the wind was not passed without danger, for in so doing she was thrown on her beam ends in the trough of the sea. All on board thought she was going down. The deck load, consisting of kerosene, was nearly all washed away. The captain seized an axe out of the cabin and cut away the mainmast rigging, by which means the topmost went overboard, which helped her slightly. In doing this Captain Howell chopped his foot badly. The cabin was full of water, and one of the passengers had a narrow escape from drowning. She was at last brought head to the wind and righted. The hurricane blew terrifically from all round the compass, driving the vessel round in circles and tearing everything on deck so pieces and loosing her bowspirt, again she was thrown on her beam ends and began to leak badly. It was found necessary to cut away the foremast, by which she again righted. Leaking badly, with her masts gone and the hurricane raging, the unfortunate vessel was at the mercy of the winds and waves, and those on board expected to go down every moment. The following day the gale abated, and an effort was made to rig up a sail on the stump of the mainmast; it worked successfully for half an hour, and was then blown into shreds. All hope was again given up of saving the ship, as the sea was running awfully high and the vessel laboring heavily. In the dire extremity a counsel was held by the captain, mate, and sailors as to what should be done in the emergency, and it was resolved to allow the vessel to drift, as she was utterly beyond control. The next day the sea began to lessen, and with renewed energy the captain succeeded in rigging up an awning and a leg-of-mutton sail, and to make for the nearest port, which was St. Thomas, according to observation taken, and in this manner creeping along the Dutch Princess arrived at St. Thomas in a sinking condition.

ONLY KATE.

Mr Fairfield sat in the drawing room of Mr. Haverstone's neat litte villa, at Notting Hill, patiently awaiting the young lady he had called to see.

He had met Miss Haverstone, with her uncle and aunt, at Southend, and as she was a very stylish, and, at the same time, an agreeable young lady, he had become intimate with her. This was the first call he had ventured to make since his return to London, and he was wondering how she would receive him. He did not send his card to her, because he wished to surprise her—pleasantly, as he hoped.

"Be sure and keep out of the *way*," he heard a sharp voice say. "I should be ashamed out of my wits if any one saw you limping about."

There was no response to that injunction and, a moment later, Miss Haverstone entered. She was a tall, handsome young girl, who seemed born to command; and yet there was a soft, bewildering light in her brown-black, eyes.

"Miss Haverstone!" he said rising up.

"Mr. Fairfield!" she exclaimed. "Is it possible that it is you? I am so happy to meet you once again!"

Their greeting over, they settled down into a quiet little chat; and Mr. Fairfield was very much surprised to find how swiftly time had fled when he arose to go. She invited him to call again, and he accepted her invitation, and called frequently.

He was her escort with her aunt to the opera, theatre, balls, in fact, to every place of amusement. In that way several months passed, and he was meditating asking Miss Haverstone to accompany him through life.

One evening he called rather earlier than usual, and went into the music room. Somebody was playing a quaint little song, and singing in a soft, sweet voice. He had no doubt as to who the somebody must be, so silently stepped over to her side.

"Amelia," he said, gently.

The figure on the stool turned round suddenly.

"Pardon me, I am only Kate!" she ejaculated.

"Pardon me," he returned. "I have made a mistake. I was quite sure that it was Miss Haverstone, as I was not aware she had any lady visitors,"

"I am not a visitor," she responded. "I am Amelia's lame sister."

"Oh! a'thousand pardons!"

He could say no more. He was wondering why Amelia Haverstone had never spoken about this invalid sister. It could not be that she was indifferent to her! Amelia's heart was too tender for that!

"Amelia will be here in a few moments, sir," she added as she took her two little crutches and leaned heavily on them.

Before he could speak, she had left the room, and he was alone.

Miss Haverstone entered. She apologized for keeping him waiting so long, and seemed all sweetness.

"I was not aware that you had a sister before, Miss Haverstone," he observed.

"No? Did I never mention her to you?" she said, "I thought I had. And yet I fell so sad when I think of her affliction, that I hate to allude to her at all."

There was a wonderful pathos in her voice, which touched him. He had not misjudged Amelia—It was only the extreme sorrow which she felt that had kept her lips from speaking of Kate. He often went to the house after that; but he never caught a glimpse of a little lame figure, whose mournful song had rung in his ears ever since.

"I would like to see your sister," he ventured to observe, one evening. "Why does she keep herself so secluded?"

"Because she is so sensitive," was the response. "I have tried to induce her to come in here; but in vain."

He had to be satisfied with that reply, though he felt a great curosity to see her. He imagined, by the outlines of her face, which had been partly defined in the twilight, that she was pretty, of course, but not so pretty as Amelia.

The next morning he called again. He had some concert tickets, and he would just step in a moment on his way to the city.

"You need not announce me," he said, to the servant. "I hear voices in the breakfast-room, and I will go there and surprise them."

The maid-servant gave a mysterious smile, and muttered, "Much good the surprise will do you, if Miss Amelia is ranting as usual!"

He did not notice her ominous words, but kept on "the even tenor of his way."

He put his hand on the door-knob, and then he hesitated. He did not wish to enact the part of a listener, but he had heard his own name, and had a little pardonable curiosity.

"Do you love Mr. Fairfield?" he heard a soft voice ask.

"Love!" she sneered. "Who has anything to do with that old-fangled notion now? Mr. Fairfield is rich and a man of the world. What more do I require?"

"But he may require something else," Kate responded, warmly. "He seemed so good that I do not know how you can help but love him. I would worship him, sister?

"Indeed! Perhaps you have fallen in love with him yourself? If you have, I wish you could hear a few of the remarks he made about the ridiculous way you limped about the room that night! I declare it served you right, though, if you persist in going where you are forbidden."

"Hush, Amelia," said another voice—that of the aunt. How can you hurt Kate's feelings in such a cruel, uncalled for manner? See, she is crying! Poor child! she has trouble enough, without adding a grain more; and to think how that trouble come upon her! Once for all, Amelia, I tell you, you must give up going to that ball. If you take the money for another dress, we cannot afford to take Kate over to Paris.

"She can wait," was the pettish response. "Mr. Fairfield will surely soon propose, and then I shall be off your hands."

"Amelia I am shocked!" was her aunt's reply.

But Mr. Fairfield waited to hear no more. He had, in fact, already heard too much for Miss Haverstone's future anticipations.

"Saved!" he muttered. "This visit was a special plan of Providence. Say nothing of my call," he continued, addressing the servant, whose ill concealed glee betrayed she knew what was going on in there, and slipped a half crown into her hand.

"You're a gentleman," she ejaculated "and I'm glad ye have found that creature out. She knocked Miss Kate—the sweet, pretty angel!—down stairs when she was mad with rage, and hurt her back. Her aunt wants to take her to Paris, to the doctors, but that vixen won't let them, until she's married."

"Which will never be," he muttered to himself, "if everybody thinks as I do now."

He went home. He sat down. He meditated. He made up his mind at last. He was a bachlor, he was well off, he had no relatives, he was independent, and he would do as he pleased.

He went over to Haverstones'villa before his usual visiting hour.

"Tell Miss Kate that I wish to see her," he said to the servant.

The good-hearted woman laughed outright; she clapped her hands as she carried the message. Miss Kate was dear to her heart.

"To see her!" Amelia ejaculated. "Who can it be? Be sure, Kate, and get out of the parlor before Fairfield comes."

With that injunction ringing in her ears, Kate went into the parlor. Mr. Fairfield rose to meet her.

"Mr. Fairfield!" she stammered, blushing. He looked at her. Miss Amelia's beauty dwindled by the comparison he made. This little creature, with her abundance of soft, golden hair, and blue eyes, and wistful face, was far more beautiful than Amelia Haverstone had ever been.

"Yes, Miss Kate."

"Did you ask for me?"

"I did. Sit down here beside me. I have something to say to you."

She obeyed him silently. She was trembling with mortification. This man had ridiculed her on account of her misfortune, she believed, and now she was doomed to sit beside him.

"I know why you shrink from me," he said softly. "Very unintentionally, I overheard a little of your family conversation this morning; and was glad to have your sister's true character revealed to me."

"Mr. Fairfield," she ejaculated," impossible!"

"But not impossible—a blessed reality. I find that the shock does not hurt me. I never loved your sister; I was only bewildered by her for a time. But I find that I do love somebody else. Can you guess who it is?"

See looked up frankly into his face. How should she know? She had never been out in society with Mr. Fairfield, and knew nothing of his preferences.

"Shall I tell you?"

"If you please."

"Yourself."

She caught her hand quickly from him, and tears sprang into her eyes.

"This is too cruel a jest," she cried. "If my affliction has made me appear ridiculous in your eyes, you need not mock me."

"You misunderstand me," he said gently; "I mean what I say. I love you too dearly to mock you. I want to marry you, and take you to Paris with me, and get you cured."

She hid her face and wept; not tears of sorrow, but rather those of joy. The great, good gift of life, which she had coveted, had come to her at last,

"Do your tears mean yes?" he asked; and, though he obtained no response, he was satisfied.

He left her. She went to her room, and he went home. But Mr. Haverstone, when he returned home to dine, was all radiant with smiles.

"Mr. Fairfield came to see me to-day," he said; and Amelia gave a little pleased start.

"Did he propose, uncle?" she asked.

"Yes, but so different to what I expected, He asked for Kate's hand not yours."

"Kate's! Impossible! You've made a mistake!" she ejaculated.

"None whatever. He wants to marry her immediately, and take her to France."

"And you knew it!" Amelia exclaimed turning to her sister. "That was who your visitor was last night, you sly minx! You've been fawning and cringing to him, you've——"

"Amelia hush!" said her uncle, sternly. "Last night was only the second time he ever saw poor Kate. He told me the whole circumstance himself. He called here to see you yesterday morning, and overheard you venting your rage on your aunt and sister. He was disgusted with you, and equally charmed by Kate in proportion to the contrast between you. Please take warning!"

She sprang from the table and ran to her room' where she had a violent attack of hysterics. The prize she had tried to win was lost,

Four weeks later, Kate was married, and started for France.

A year later, she came home perfectly restored to health and strength. Amelia was still single, but she vouchsafed no word of welcome to Mrs. Fairfield.

Hon. Robt. P. Flenniken.

We learn, not without regret, that this highly esteemed gentleman, being a resident and an eminent lawyer of this city, is about to remove to San Francisco, California, so that he and his excellent wife may spend the evening of their days in the immediate society of some of their sons who are in successful business in that Golden City. While a citizen of this, his native State, Judge Flenniken has filled numerous places of high honor and responsibility, legislative and judicial; and, under the administration of President Polk, he represented his country with distinction as Minister Resident at the Court of Denmark. No more amiable or upright man lives, and his many friends here and in all Western Pennsylvania will part with him painfully, yet not without the consideration that the removal may inure to his happinesss and prosperity. Though in the downhill of life, the Judge has vigor in him yet, and, in every relation he may hold in his future residence, we, in common with all who know him, commend him and his lady to the cordial confidence and attention of their new acquaintances. —*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

—A Detroit editor describes a rat of that city who was vigorous and plucky enough to fight one hour and a quarter for his life, and get away with it at that. He first vanquished a terrier, then a tame raccoon, and then a fresh dog. His final trial was to escape blows aimed at him with a broomstick in the hands of the owner of the defeated animals. These blows he dodged, and made his escape.

FROM NEW YORK.

The War Cloud in Politics—The Wisdom and Fidelity of New York Democrats—The Swearing in of Notorious Villains as Marshals by the Radicals—No Opportunity for Grant's Hirelings to Murder Citizens, &c.

[Corespondence of The Post.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1870.

A war cloud has passed over the city with the most portentious hues, and had it not been for the foresight and sagacity of the true and trusted leaders of the party which was the objective point of the thunderbolts, we should have been deluged in blood on election day, but, thanks to their wisdom and fidelity, we are spared the visitation of such a dreadful calamity. It must be well understood by your thoughtful reader, that it has been the settled determination of the Radicals at Washington to crush, with an iron heel, the loyal Democracy of the metropolis. It has been acknowledged by men of the Butler stamp that the Amendment, in the first place, was intended more for New York than for the Southern States, and it was so explained to the people, two years ago, by Mr. Sweeney through the columns of the *Herald*; yet staid, sober, reflecting men thought it impossible for Christian men, connected with any party in this country, to urge or contemplate such an outrage, believing, as they did, that if the matter was forced here, nothing short of the omnipotent hand could avert a storm of bloodshed and carnage. But, thanks to the wisdom of our leaders, the ballot box instead of the cartridge box will be resorted to by the one hundred thousand Democrats on Tuesday next, and a bloodless victory will be achieved. That ought to (but will it?) satisfy Mr. Grant that another term at the White House is an impossibility. The swearing in of thousands of what are called marshals, who are really the most notorious villains and cut-throats in the city, to guard the ballot-box, the marshaling of thousands of troops to the islands adjacent thereto, and the preparations for moving iron-clads and monitors to sweep Wall, Broadway, Beekman and Chambers streets, and thoroughfares farther up town, are facts you have been daily apprized of, but the coolness, the decision and the sagacity with which the champions of the party have met and foiled them, must be an occasion for rejoicing by your readers as it is a source of consolation to us here.

There will be no bloodshead, no riot, no pillage, no opportunity for Grant's hirelings to shoot down innocent law abiding citizens, on that day, but the Democracy will advance in one solid column to the polls to cast their ballots, looking neither to the right nor to the left, but straight forward to the ballot-box, and when the sun shall have gone down, one hundred thousand Democratic ballots will be found within those glass globes, and what is more, they will be *duly and honestly counted*. That is the extent of the fight which is to take place on that day. It has been a herculean task, and has required the united counsels of Messrs. Tweed, Sweeney, Seymour, Belmont, Sichell, Grinnell, McClelland, and a score of others, to calm down the passions of the masses, so as to meet the terrible issue in quietness and forbearance. But they have succeeded and the victory is half won.

So passes the war clouds. But rumors of war you may expect to hear until after election day.

IMPROMPTIEU.

THE RIOT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Negro Incendiaries Responsible for the Affair—The Negroes Armed and Fortified—Outrages and Election Frands—Details of the Riot.

Accounts of the riot at Laurens Court House on Thursday, October 20, have been received at Columbia, from which the following particulars are gleaned: It appears that a perfect reign of terror was prevalent in the county, owing to the threats of violence and armed organization of the negroes who were under the command of one Joseph Crews, a notorious white Radical incendiary. People during the night were in momentary expectation of housebreaking, butchery and the torch, but the presence of the United States troops had proved a protection until the elections were over, when they were withdrawn. This left the community wholly at the mercy of the negroes and their unscruplous leader Crews, who combined in himself the offices of trial justice, census taker, Deputy United States Marshal, Commissioner of Elections, and, to fill the bill, he was a candidate for re-election to the Legislature.

This person occupied an old building as an office opposite the Court House, where he had stored about one thousand stand of arms, with the necessary accoutrements and ammunition, belonging to the State and used only by the negro militia. The office, which was flanked by negro tenements and rum shops, was prepared for a siege, being regularly fortified and pierced with loop holes for musketry, and as it commanded the main portion of the town, made a most formidable engine of offence or defence. Around this establishment were constantly assembled a large number of drunken negroes, principally belonging to the militia and to the constabulary, whose freaks kept up a continuous disturbance during the day, and created terror at night by the discharge of firearms and the most hideous noises.

This Crews made the most incendiary appeals and inflammatory speeches to the negroes. He told them arms were put into their hands to carry the election, and they must use them if necessary; that the torch was their weapon and matches were cheap; that they should burn, destroy and slay, or keep the control of the State; that all over fifteen years were entitled to vote as he, himself, had passed a law to that effect; that they should dress the women in men's clothes and bring them to the polls and vote them, and they must keep the State government or die, as it was the only way to retain their liberty. This fiend controlled not only the election by the mode of arranging the boxes and the disposition of the precincts in the county, but for convenience sake he dispensed with the county precincts and consolidated the entire voting at the Court House in his own office. Such flagrant outrages have never before been perpetrated in any civilized community, and the forbearance of the people under such circumstances is truly a miracle. The negroes thronged into the Court House on the morning of the election, according to orders, in immense numbers. They voted early and often, without regard to age or sex, or any legal provision as to the exercise of the franchise, and notwithstanding the frauds that were enacted there was no disturbance, not even a remonstrance from the indignant but peaceably inclined whites.

An account says: The people were constantly apprehensive that the armories would be opened, and every white man would be obliged to fight or fall in defense of his own fireside. Once during the election day the negroes, without provocation, but influenced by the appeals which had been made to them, seeing their numbers and feeling probably the pride of power, commenced arming, and the white people to form in a small but compact mass, to resist attack. A bloody rencontre was imminent, and was probably only prevented by the prudent and judicious course of Colonel Smith, of the United States garrison here, who went in person to where the negroes were arming, at Crews' Home Arsenal, and ordered them to put down their arms—that they were the weakest race, and that if they provoked a collision they would go under.

Crew's office was familiarly known by the name of "Tin Pot" Arsenal, around which the negroes were assembled in large numbers on the day after the election, mixing with the constabulary, and all exulting over the triumph gained by such infamous frauds.

Just at this juncture a white citizen and one of the constabulary were seen to be engaged in a fight near the Tin Pot arsenal, which created an excitement, and this, followed by the accidental discharge of a pistol which fell from a man's pocket to the ground, brought on the melee. At once there came a volley from the doors, windows and loopholes of the arsenal. The account says: The cry ran like lightning that the negroes had begun the war. Seeing the crowd in the arsenal, both at the lower and upper windows, opening a fire upon the people in the public square, the citizens who happened to be near the place at the instant returned the fire with pistols, and rushed upon "Tin Pot," broke down the door routed the armed negroes and took possession of the arms there deposited.

The armed negroes delivered several volleys shooting through the weatherboarding as they retreated. The occupants of the place, however, made off as rapidly as possible through the back yards and streets. This is all that is certainly known. The court was then in session, Judge Vernon presiding. All this occurred in full view of the court room. Some of the balls fired from the "Tin Pot" struck the Court House. Judge Vernon instantly ordered Sheriff Jones to raise a posse and command the peace, to take the public arms and deposit them in the Sheriff's office for safe keeping, and to appoint a hundred or more special constables to keep the peace. This was done, the arms taken possession of and quiet restored.

Two white men and a boy were wounded and one of the armed negroes was killed instantly and two mortally wounded. It is stated that some miles below on the railroad the bodies of Bill Riley (colored) and of Volney Powell (a white man), a member of the constabulary force and a candidate for Probate Judge, who was in the affray, were found with their arms some time after. Two or three other negroes were killed at different points. The people of the county hearing of the affair at the Court House, and, doubtless, hearing exaggerated accounts of it, came in great numbers, probably two thousand or two thousand five hundred, to the scene of the conflict, but the Sheriff, under the orders of Judge Vernon, sent them to their homes.

Cassagnac and the Prussians—A Mock Soldier Stripped of His Plumage.

It is well known says a London journal, —for he did his best to make it known,— that M. Paul Granier de Cassagnac followed the modern Cæsar and his fortunes out of Paris; and in order to protect his august master more effectively, he transformed himself into a gorgeous zouave, having promoted himself *pour commencer*, into an officer of that noble corps, and assumed all the trappings by way of lace and gilding appertaining to the rank. With him went, and like him did, his *confreres* Mitchell, Garette and Froment. Presently they they were caught by the Prussians and sent with some other French prisoners to Breslau. An afternoon came on which he, together with the French officers, had to appear before the staff at the cuirassiers' barracks; there, in the large barrack-yard, the public examination of their "papers" was to be made. The officers exhibited their "patents," and received full liberty to choose their own place of residence in any Prussian fortress, and were in other respects allowed to dispose of themselves in any way most agreeable to themselves.

Next came Mr. Paul's turn to show his patent. He had none; never had one; never served, in fact, though volunteered as private Garde Mobile *ad hoc*.

Thereupon the ruthless German colonel bade the field provost stand forth, and in the face of the assembled French and Prussians, officers and privates, tear the finery from M. de Cassagnac's uniform, to deprive him of his resplendent uniform itself, and, finally, to put him in the the garb of a private soldier. That self-same afternoon he and his worthy *confreres* of the pen were given charge of a Prussian sergeant and a patrol of privates, to be conveyed as common prisoners of war to Cosel, which certainly, among all the German fortresses, is the most forlorn and forgotten, and where, according to the local proverb, "the wolves bid good night to each other." M. Paul will there live in the casemates, and if he likes to turn an honest penny he may get employment on the earthworks, at the wag s of threepence half-penny a day. It is not much, but it will be as well earned at the price paid for his pen by the emperor. We must not omit to mention that his escort were informed, by authority, of the fact that this was was the man who, since the beginning of the war, had never ceased to repeat that no Prussian soldier knew what "honor" meant.

VARIETIES.

—The population of Harrisburg is 23 095.

—The latest style for shirts is to have a single plait four inches in breadth.

—One Portland, (Me.,) paper annihilates another by saving that it "wobbles in opinion on literary matters."

—Greene Clay Smith, a former member of Congress from Kentucky, has become a Baptist preacher.

—A smart lad, hearing his mother remark that she was fond of music, exclaimed: "Then why don't you get me a drum?"

—Pet poodles aro now amused with rubber rats which squeal and jump when bitten. It gives the little darlings exercise and cheerful spirits.

—At a recent sand blast near Newfoundland, Morris county, New Jersey, a large rock, computed to weigh thirty tons, was thrown a distance of seventy yards.

—One of the sable orators of old Virginia made a good point when he said, "De oyster got mo' sense dan some folks, 'cause he know when to keep his mouf shet.

—"Mr. Smithers, how can you sleep so? The sun has been up these two hours," "Well, what if he has?" said Smithers. "He goes to bed at dark, while I'm up till after midnight."

—General Schenck has been on a visit to the new city of Duluth, on Lake Superior, and a correspondent reports that he purchased sixty-one lots at a cash cost of one hundred thousand dollars,

—If Queen Victoria's youngest daughter marries the Marquis of Lorn she will have an American brother-in-law, who is said to be engaged in business in New York.

—A cotemporary says in boiling onions, or cabbage, place a dish of vinegar on the stove at the same time. The boiling vinegar will destroy the ordor of the vegetable.

—An epitaph on a husband and wife, in a country church, concludes with a holy quotation meant to be polite, but which certainly may be construed two ways. It is as follows: "Their warfare is accomplished."

—A little boy, hearing his father say "There is a time for all things," climbed up behind his mother's chair, and whispering in her ear, asked: "When is the proper time for hooking sugar out of the sugar bowl!"

—"A bottomless hole" has been found at the northern end of Blue Hill, Nevada. One explorer descended to the depth of two hundred feet without finding any evidence of its termination. The walls abound with stalactites resembling coral.

—A philanthropist at Albany has succeeded in reducing the price of cabbage in that city from $12 to $6 per hundred, by the discovery of a poisonous worm upon the leaves of some specimens of the vegetable selected from the suburban gardens.

—A Terre Haute bridegroom refused to wed when he looked in the family Bible and found that his lady love was nine years older than her mother had represented.

—An Indianian who died recently bequeathed two thousand dollars to a neighbor, between whom and himself there had been a bitter quarrel, followed by an entire suspension of intercourse for the last twenty years.

"Do you believe in the rod as an instrument of discipline? asked a mother of a school-teacher in Nevada, to whom she had sent her unruly son. "No madam." "Oh, I am so glad! What do you substitute for it? "The revolver," madam." Exit mother and unruly son.

—The Mayor of Shelbyville, Indiana, fined six or seven boys for playing base ball in the square. In retaliation, the mayor has been impeached before the city council by the boys, and charged "with a wilful neglect of the duties of his office, and also with adultery, and association with prostitutes."

—Women are asserting their rights. A club has been started in Jeffersonville, Ind., by those members of the gentler sex whose lords and masters are in the habit of keeping late hours. The club room is furnished with beds, and the members turn in and sleep until the time for their husbands to come home. They think they can break the men folks of the habit of staying out.

—A children's paper at Springfield, Mass., said of a Chicago cotemporary. "In the western country, where books and papers are scarer than with us, it must have a large circulation." Where the western editor refers to the newspaper dictionary, and informs the eastern man that Massachusetts has 308 newspapers, and Illinois has 435, while the six New England States have, altogether 849, but fourteen more than the State Illinois.

—A Kentucky lecturer is going about "like a roaring lion," rebuking his congregations for getting their property insured against fire. He says that all such things as fires and accidents are sent as merited punishments, and it is one's duty to abide the results. They are laying plans to get him run over by a wagon to see if he won't want to "lick" the driver.

—This is a fair specimen of the vengeance with which they commit suicide in Kansas City. A man in the third story of a hotel fastened one end of a leather strap around his neck, and tying the other end to a bed-post, sat far out on the window-sill and shot himself. The wisdom of this plan is evident, from the fact that if the shot failed, he would have fallen out of the window and been hanged by the strap, and if the strap broke he would have gone to the pavement and been a bad mess for the undertaker.

—The latest foreign journals give in detail the finding of the court martial on the loss of the iron clad Captain. The Court says that the vessel was capsized by the pressure of sail, assisted by the heave of the sea, and that the amount of sail carried at the time of the loss was insufficient to have endangered a ship endowed with a proper amount of stability. The Court also found that the Captain was built in opposition to the views of the English Navy Department, but in deference to public opinion, as expressed in Parliament and through other channels.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1870.

THE Harrisburg *State Journal*, a Republican paper, and the organ of Gov. GEARY, sets an example of fairness to its co-laborers in that cause, that is truly commendable. It prints the vote by counties for Congress, and gives the Democracy a majority in the State of two thousand six hundred and sixty-one (2,661), or only 271 less than claimed by THE POST.

THE Radical journals of this State are somewhat mixed in the Congressional vote. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* claims a Radical majority of 4,293; the Pittsburgh *Commercial* 1,719; the Philadelphia *Inquirer* 85; the Pittsburgh *Dispatch* and the *Gazette* have not yet found time to figure it up. The *State Journal* (GOV. GEARY'S organ) of Harrisburg gives the Democracy a majority of 2,661, which is very nearly correct.

THIS seems to be peculiarly a season of marine hurricanes. The storm of a week ago, in which the ill-fated "Cambria" went down, seemed to have visited nearly every portion of the Atlantic ocean, being particulurly severe in our Southern seaboard. All along our Southern seacoast since, these storms have been more or less severe, and on Tuesday night six vessels were wrecked in the harbor of Key West, Florida.

The number of lives lost in the various disasters reported must be immense. There now scarcely exists any hope, even with the most sanguine, for the safety of the unfortunate passengers on the "Cambria." A week has elapsed since the loss of the vessel without any tidings of the safety of more than one person.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

The State and County elections of New York take place on the 8th of November next, and the Radicals are doing their best to carry them by terror, and if need be, the bayonet. That they will be signally defeated is beyond peradventure. The earliest lessons instilled into the youthful Radical politician is that there are always "frauds," and "repeating," and general villainy in the New York City elections, and it is not strange that the leaders of the Radical faction, have made that stupid pupil of theirs, Mr GRANT, believe the oft-repeated falsehood. Year after year they have charged the Democrats with wholesale cheating in New York, and year after year it has been shown that the Radicals "did the wrong, and then began the brawl." And still as each charge is refuted a new one is brought forth, to be in turn disproved, or abandoned by its authors. But the *Tribune* still reiterates the accusations, and the country press re-echoes them all, until they have become to partly believe them, themselves.

Perhaps there is no place where frauds by the Democrats would be less successful than in New York. For ten years the Radicals have had the United States officials there, which are counted by thousands, and until two years ago they also had the State officials and the Metropolitan police with KENNEDY at its head. How could an unorganized mob of Democratic "roughs" prevail against such odds as this? Certainly, frauds could not have been perpetrated, without overpowering these various organizations controlled by the Radicals, and armed respectively, with revolvers, maces, and greenbacks!

But the scoundrels who are assailing the Democrats about wholesale frauds in New York know they utter scandalous falsehoods. When they ordered a draft in 1863, they were able to find all the people who cast the Democratic ballots in New York, aye every one of them, and their names were placed in the fatal wheel. And not only did they find them all, but the infamous STANTON undertook to take 20,000 more men from New York than the law gave him warrant for. It was this, more than any other cause, that incited the New York riots. And what was the issue of that hideous outbreak? Why the Provost Marshal General corrected his figures, and New York was allowed to furnish her just proportion, which was promptly done. It is all very well for the Radicals to allege that the Democrats have not as many honest voters as they claim, in the city of New York. But when they were wanted for STANTON'S draft, they not only found them, but they tried to take twenty thousand more than they were entitled to. This was the only occasion when the number of voters was proved to be correctly made up, and here the Radicals themselves, by their own officials, furnished the evidence disproving their own charges. They are just as false now as they ever were, and we predict that Mr. GRANT, and his tide-waiters, and his purchased police, and his marines, and his organizers of fraudulent election boards, and his compilers of fraudulent registration lists, will be compelled to permit what the Democrats of New York *will have*, at every hazard, a fair election.

BEAST BUTLER who went to New York to take charge of GRANT'S hirelings on election day has got scared and left for the West.

NEUTRALITY.

The American public can certainly have no particular prejudice in favor of Great Britain, nor any particular desire to justify or uphold her conduct in a case in which the weight of moral right is in the preponderance against her, than any other nation. But to the careful observer, it must appear that the hostile feelings of France and Prussia toward her are founded in passion and prejudice rather than calm reflective judgement. Both the essence and the only result—impartiality—that belligerents consider valuable, are involved in international neutrality.

The question arises however, Has not the neutral as good a right to fix the quality of impartiality as the belligerent powers? In fact it is not solely within the discretion of the neutral power whether its impartiality shall be the closing of its ports and markets to both, or open them to both on an equal footing? To accord the right of belligerents to define the course of the neutral in this regard would be equal to placing third parties in the category of belligerents, circumscribed within certain limits. Again to concede the right of the belligerent to decide the question of that a neutral impartiality should consist in either open or closed ports and markets, there would be absolutely nothing to prevent one belligerent from setting up and maintaining the claim that impartiality should be so construed as to mean open markets for provisions and the materials of war, or the other from demanding that its proper interpretation means closed ports and markets, if it stood in no immediate or contingent need of such material.

In such a case, which is by no means an impossible one, a state of moral belligerency would exist against the neutral power on the part of each of the belligerents. As a natural sequence, there could be no escape from the dilemma, except by the concession of the right, on the part of the belligerents, for the neutral power to decide the quality and the components of its neutrality, whether it shall be open ports and markets, or the reverse.

Political scientists of a conservative turn of mind may argue that a neutral power only properly fulfills the conditions of neutrality, by closing its ports and markets against the warring powers, but it by no means follows that their conclusions are sound. For more than two centuries this has been followed as a rule, and has not only proven to be wholly impracticable, but involved an impracticability that has been gradually on the increase with each successive war between great powers. It is, moreover, an impracticability that will continue to augment in the future until finally it will have to be discarded as a political nuisance no longer tolerable.

The reason of this impracticability is grounded in the well recognized fact that neutral powers will not consent to submit to the losses, expenses and annoyances to legitimate commerce that must inevitably be entailed, to suit the convenience or diverse whims of belligerents. But even suppose that neutral powers were unwilling to suppress private enterprises of this character, belligerents are estopped from the very beginning from demanding requirements of neutrals that they shall assume the heavy and often prolonged outlay of which the belligerents alone derive the benefit. Hence, not only common sense but the indisputable necessity of having a law possible of execution, unite in demanding that a neutral's impartiality shall hereafter consist of open ports and markets, which both the belligerents may enter upon precisely the same footing, favors being bestowed upon neither.

In point of fact, the animosities of the French and Germans against England, arises from fanciful, rather than real grievances. The British government has simply reversed the old and impracticable proposition as to the character of neutrality, declaring it to be open ports and markets, and so far as we are able to observe, has administered the advanced doctrine with the strictest impartiality.

If the French have purchased a larger amount of war material from the English than the Germans, it is not England's fault. They had only to enter the market and satisfy their necessities, if any existed. Such a state of feeling as now exists between France and Prussia toward England would have no existence were they in a normal state of temper.

The case is nothing more nor less than this: France and Prussia quarreled and went to war with each other. England was a prosperous neighbor, who could have no particular interest in the quarrel, and has apparently treated them both with equal liberality, if not strict impartiality. This is what they both demanded, and at the same time it was what neither desired.

Nations are fully as selfish as individuals, and just as prone to attribute all the faults to their opponents, and ask all the advantages of outside sentiment to be thrown upon their particular side. Like individuals, nations instinctively look to their neighbors for sympathy and support in their quarrels, which, at the same time, they demand shall not be given to their opponents in precisely the same measure that it is meted to themselves.

It is always wise for those who are not involved in a quarrel to keep out of it, by refusing to extend unnecessary sympathy to either of the parties engaged in it, and treat both in a manner that favors neither. Of course, both parties, for the time being, become irritated at the neutral, and give vent to their injured feelings. A return to peace, however, brings a state of judgment in which both behold the scope of their obnoxious and purely unnecessary exactions—exactions to which neither would submit under similar circumstances.

[From the Post of Monday.]

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The State Democratic—A United States Senator and Two Members of Congress Gained.

From all the returns of the West Virginia election, which occurred on Thursday, the 27th, that it is possible to obtain up to this writing, it is pretty clear that Radicalism has received its death blow in West Virginia. The Wheeling *Register* of Saturday brings out its roosters over the result, and comments as follows:

THE ELECTION.

The smoke of battle has not yet sufficiently cleared away to enable us to declare definitely and positively the details of the great Democratic victory won in West Virginia on the 27th.

The fact that the victory has been won is conceded even by our foes, but the particulars of the contest have not yet come to hand. The election returns presented this morning indicate with tolerable certainty the triumph of the entire Democratic State ticket. True, the counties heard from are few, but the uniform gains to the Democratic ticket are so great as to fully justify the opinion that Mr. Jacob has been elected Governor.

During the entire campaign it has been conceded by both parties that the contest for supremacy in the State would lie mainly in the First Congressional District. The party that carried that district would carry the State. Already returns have been received sufficient to indicate a Democratic majority in the First District of at least *one thousand*. Of course this elects Jacob Governor, by about the same majority.

We are also able to figure up, without straining the probabilities at all, a clear majority of eight or ten on joint ballot in the Legislature. This will secure the election of an United States Senator in place of Willey and gives us the most complete victory we could possibly desire. "Glory enough for one day."

The good news, although not entirely unexpected, is nevertheless better than the most sanguine dared to hope. It seems almost too good to state positively in the absence of official figures, but even the most extreme Radicals in this city last night willing by conceded all we claim; the Congressional election, the State ticket and the Legislature. Of the causes which have produced this splendid result, we will speak at another time.

We present in a tabular form below the result by counties as received at this office by telegraph. The vote in all the larger counties, which give about two-thirds of the vote in the State, is returned as official, or is conceded to be reliable by both parties. The counties from which the returns are only partial and where the vote has been estimated, is given upon a liberal basis, assigning to the Democracy only half the per centage of gain that they made in the counties where the returns are authoritative. Following is the

VOTE BY COUNTIES FOR GOVERNOR:

COUNTIES.	Gov. 1868.		Gov. 1870.	
	CAMDEN, Dem.	Stevenson, Rad.	JACOB, Dem.	Stevenson, Rad.
Barbour	312	657	443	600
Berkley	578	903	558	830
Boone	128	166	228	150
Braxton	136	220	146	190
Brooke	496	487	536	455
Cabell	173	244	280	140
Calhoun	141	127	155	120
Clay	79	92	86	85
Doddridge	476	586	516	530
Fayette	277	288	304	250
Gilmer	241	192	265	175
Grant	96	339	42	335
Greenbrier	206	151	226	196
Hampshire	470	116	510	110
Hancock	375	470	432	425
Hardy	292	60	277	55
Harrison	1231	1341	1354	1200
Jackson	407	701	547	630
Jefferson	140	150	154	135
Kanawha	964	1126	970	1060
Lewis	742	596	800	600
Lincoln	80	78	180	71
Logan	107	61	117	65
McDowell	43	79	47	75
Morrison	896	1149	889	969
Marshall	976	1499	1016	1600
Mason	111	1247	1221	1200
Mercer	138	124	150	125
Mineral	322	353	350	320
Monongahela	582	1441	1175	1245
Monroe	68	180	75	162
Morgan	96	341	100	310
Nicholas	17	59	25	55
Ohio	2310	2185	2740	2185
Pendleton	137	248	137	243
Pleasants	350	272	350	275
Pocahantas	48	167	50	150
Preston	770	1537	850	1240
Putnam	162	413	321	375
Raleigh	120	206	130	185
Randolph	238	511	200	650
Ritchie	415	700	475	800
Roane	228	571	300	255
Taylor	765	716	800	650
Tucker	143	55	150	50
Tyler	536	747	580	649
Upshur	321	721	350	650
Wayne	193	287	210	200
Webster	104	56	125	35
Wetzel	799	409	875	370
Wirt	345	391	375	250
Wood	1438	1497	1480	1150
Wyoming	83	169	90	150
Total's	22,218	24,135	24,931	23,699
Radical majy. 1868	4,717			
Democratic majy 1870	1,182			

THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

There are three Congressional Districts in the State, and there seem to be no doubt but that the Democracy have carried both the First and the Third. The *Register* places the majority of Mr. DAVIS, Democrat, of the First District, at fully one thousand. According to our figuring we make it five hundred and eighty-five, but we hope that brother BAKER'S figures will prove the nearest the mark. The following table exhibits the summary of votes in the three Districts in 1868 and 1870:

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE IN 1868.

DISTRICTS.	First District.	Second District.	Third District.	Radical maj.	Democratic maj.
H. S. WALKER, Dem	10,729				
I. H. Duval, Rad	11,569			840	
WM. G. BROWN, D.		6,517			
J. C. McGrew, Rad.		9,147		2,630	
C. P. T. MOORE, Dem			4,805		
J. S. Witchter, Rad.			6,274	1,469	

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE IN 1870.

J. J. DAVIS, Dem	11,950				585
N. Goff, Jr., Rad	10,365				
O. D. DOWNEY Dem		7,450			
J. C. McGrew, Rad.		8,785		1,335	
F. HEREFORD, Dem			5,885		
J. S. Wichter, Rad.			5,640		285

THE LEGISLATURE.

There seems to be but little, if any doubt that the Democrats will have a working majority in the Legislature, and, consequently, a majority on joint ballot, which will insure the election of a Democratic United States Senator, to succeed HON. WAITMAN T. WILLEY, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

NEW YORK IN THE FIELD.

Perhaps one of the greatest political demonstrations ever held in the country, was that of the New York Democracy last Thursday night. Despite a drizzling rain, the various associations and ward organizations turned out in grand torchlight processions, until the streets presented the appearance of vast rivers of fire, rolling on in their resistless march toward Union Sqnare, in and around which the meetings were held, and where the telling eloquence of Democratic speakers inspired the mighty mass of human beings to set the emphatic seal of disapprobation upon the attempted tyranny of President GRANT.

It would have been an edifying sight for the President and his advisers to have been present and witnessed that grand demonstration by the people of the metropolis, whom they have so grossly libeled, and whom they would practically disfranchise, if they dared make the attempt. Union Square was crowded to its fullest capacity, and beside the hundred thousand there assembled, the streets that debouch upon it for squares, in either direction, the Grand Hall of Tammany and Bryant's Opera House were densely packed with men, eager to catch the words and ideas of the able speakers, who were refuting the baseless charges of the desperate Radical leaders.

Hon. AUGUST BELMONT presided in the Grand Hall, Hon. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN at Bryant's Opera House, and HON. ALEXANDER WARD in Union Square. A large number of speakers addressed the different meetings, among them we mention Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Hon. M. C. KERR, of Indiana, Hon. JAMES S. THAYER, Hon. WM. E. CURTIS, Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Hon. JAMES BROOKS, Hon. S. S. COX, Hon. A. J. REQUIER Hon. WM. J. CREAMER and COL. JAMES FISK, Jr. The latter gentleman stated that he had never before addressed a political meeting and had never voted the Democratic ticket. His speech abounded with numerous telling hits.

We have not the space to give even a synopsis of the various arguments of the speakers, but suffice it to say they were all to the point, and were received with the utmost enthusiasm. Letters were received from Senator THURMAN, of Ohio, and Hon. T. A. HENDRICKS of Indiana, regretting their inability to attend the meeting, but expressing the warmest interest in the cause. We give their able and patriotic letters below:

LETTER FROM SENATOR THURMAN.

NEW YORK, Thursday Evening October 27, 1870.

Douglas Taylor, Esq., Chairman.

DEAR SIR: I have delayed to the last moment replying to your polite invitation to speak at Tammany Hall to-night, in the hope that I might be able to accept it. But the illness under which I have been suffering for some days past still continues, and quite disables me from making a speech, however brief. I sincerely assure you that this disappointment will be felt by no one so much as by myself, for it would give me the truest pleasure to attend your meeting and say some few words of encouragement to the Democracy there assembled. It is no mere figure of speech to say that the eyes of the whole people of the republic are now turned to New York, and that the deepest interest is felt in the result of your approaching election. Should that result prove that the Democracy of the Empire State, undeterred by threatened violence and unceduced by corrupt appliances, remain invincible should the noble man who heads your ticket be re-elected to the high station he so worthy fills by a decided majority, then the friends of free institutions the country over will battle with renewed vigor against the revolution that threatens to overthrow all local self-government, and with it the liberties of the people. Then the friends of reform will have reason to hope that their struggles against monopoly and extortion are not in vain, and ere long we may hope to see the day when our country shall be freed from the dangers that now beset it. But should Radicalism—which now means the destruction of State authority, the omnipotence of Congress, and the sacrifice of the people to the greed of privileged classes—prevail in your election, the consequences must be more gloomy than I choose to depict. And though *nil desperandum* is, and I trust ever will be, a motto of Democracy, I frequently hope that we may be spared a trial so severe and disheartening.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am, dear sir, your friend and servant,

A. G. THURMAN.

FROM GOVERNOR HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 20, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge an invitation to attend and address the grand Democratic jubilee and ratification meeting at Tammany Hall and Union square on Thursday evening, the 27th instant; but, in reply, sincerely regret to say that my engagements render it impossible far me to be present on that interesting occasion. I am very desirous to see the Democracy of your city at one of their great demonstrations. The spectacle would be new and very interesting to me. I hope that the meeting will be a great success and the election a grand victory.

The struggle in your State possesses general and peculiar interest because of the fact that for the first time, under the pretence of law, there is to be Federal interference in a State election, and the people are threatened with the army and navy. It is of material importance that the rights of the people shall be vindicated and Federal usurpation rebuked by a decisive Democratic success at the polls.

You are encouraged by the fact that a like interference in North Carolina, without the pretence of lawful authority, was recently attempted, but humbled and abashed, the usurpation was driven from that State.

A more insidious and corrupt interference, by the use of Federal patronage, was attempted in Missouri, but a brave leader has denounced and defied it, and the spirit of liberty and of public virtue will inspire the hearts of the people to stand by him.

I hope that your election will prove that, in this country, the ballot in the hands of free men is more powerful in the cause of the right, than the army and navy when used to perpetuate political power, and to break down the constitutional rights of the States.

Thanking you and the gentlemen associated with you upon the committee, for the honor of the invitation, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Douglas Taylor, Esq.,
Chairman Com. of Arrangements.

IT is announced from Washington that after submitting his report of the Interior Department, Secretary Cox will to-day retire from the Cabinet. As the President has now got rid of his only Cabinet minister who possessed any degree of statesmanship, it is fair to presume that henceforth his administration will prove a complete success as a total failure.

WINNEBAGO county Iowa has one Democrat. We should not be much surprised if that one did not feel altogether at home in Winnebago, and would be found wanting at the next election—*Gazette.*

This solitary Democrat had the misfortune about a year ago to have his house, with all his property burned up. Having nothing transportable, he can afford to remain among the Philistines. Whenever he is fortunate enough to accumulate anything in the shape of personal property, he will doubtless take up his residence elsewhere.

THE City Council of Washington, D. C., seem to have gone to work in earnest, at the solicitation of a few gentlemen of the clerical persuasion, to "abolish" the Sunday newsboys. On Tuesday night the little "barefoots" made their appearance in the Council Chamber with a huge manuscript document, which turned out to be a remonstrance against the petition of the preachers for a law to prevent the crying of newspapers on the Sabbath. The paper was duly presented and referred to the appropriate committee. In connection with this matter a bill was gravely introduced in the Common Council to stop all work on week day papers on Sunday, and requiring compositors, subs, devils, and all other newspaper employees, to attend temperance meetings on the Sabbath. A petition was also presented for the passage of a law to close the postoffice on Sunday evenings, in order to allow the employees of that institution to attend prayer meetings on Sunday nights. Washington is governed by Radicals and negroes.

THIS is what the Chicago *Republican* (Radical) thinks about contesting seats in Congress. One or two defeated candidates in this State might profit by its perusal:

We hope there is truth in the report that General Schenck denies any intention to contest Colonel Campbell's seat in Congress. The race, as far as we can learn was a fair one and a close one, and Schenck's defeat is much more honorable to him as it stands, than a seat in Congress obtained by the subterfuge of a contest would be. The business of "contesting" should be left to the Southern scalawags and Northern bummers who have monopolized it in the past few years. Nine contested cases out of ten have no other foundation than a belief that a partisan majority will decide without regard to merit or testimony; and in about nine cases out of ten, not only are men deprived of seats to which they were legally elected, but the government is robbed of very large amounts of money to foot the bills—for Congressional contests are very expensive things, now-a-days. Congress has latterly done much to encourage the the prosecution of contests when there was little or no evidence to sustain them. We trust that at its next session it will inaugurate a reform in this matter. It is sadly needed.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON has changed her mind and now declines running for Congress. She says:

But as political parties pay little regard to constitutions now-a-days, you may not consider this a practicable obstacle to my being your representative, and hence I would further add that after writing you that hasty note of acceptance I ascertained that two of the candidates now in the field, Messrs. Whiting and Webster the Republican nominees, are in favor of woman's suffrage; and I venture to assume that, on mature reflection, so liberal a gentleman as General Slocum, the Democratic nominee, will take the same view of this important question. The great cause, then, being secure, whoever is elected, I have deemed it best in the present sadly confused condition of politics in my native State, and especially in the cities of New York and Brooklyn to withdraw from the canvass that my name may not be an apple of discord among you.

THE Georgia Democratic State Central Committee have held a meeting and voted that in their judgment it would be unwise and inexpedient for "the people" of that State to attempt to hold an election on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and that it would be wise and politic for all the people of the State who are entitled; under existing laws, to vote at the election commencing on the 20th of December. They also declared that personal aspirations and individual preferences should be cheerfully surrendered for the public good, and where nominations are made, all who desire the defeat of the party in power should give the nominees their cordial support.

ONE OF GRANT'S particular favorites has been getting into trouble in Richmond, Virginia. Ex-Mayor GEORGE CAHOON, who clung to the Richmond Mayoralty so desperately last winter, was convicted in the City Court on the 27th, for uttering a forgery, and his punishment assessed at four years in the State Prison. The prisoner, with others, had by a forged note defrauded the State out of $7,000, the value of an escheated estate. His counsel will ask for a new trial. CAHOON was appointed Mayor by General SCHOFIELD three years ago, and was a candidate for the same office at the recent municipal election. There was much excitement in the court room when the verdict was announced.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* figures that as many as twenty thousand votes were cast by negroes in Ohio at the late election. As the Radical majority over the Democrats was 16,000, this shows that among the white voters of Ohio there is a Democratic majority of about six thousand. The Radicals owed their success entirely to their new negro allies.

IT is hoped to amend the constitution of Louisiana so as to disfranchise defaulters and limit the State debt to twenty-five million dollars. If the programme succeeds, we may at the same time announce a Democratic victory, for Radical carpet baggers would never agree to either proposition. One would be ruinous to their pockets, and the other ruinous to their citizenship.

THE notorious WHITTEMORE, it is reported, has been defeated for the South Carolina Senate by a negro. What a pity, as he is just the man to represent the scalawags who control matters in poor South Carolina.

GROWTH OF THE UNION.

Interesting Statistics Showing the Progress of Our Principal Cities.

The following table shows the comparative growth of the cities named, since 1860:

Names.	1870.	1860.
New York	907,979	813,669
Philadelphia	759,000	562,529
Brooklyn	466,067	266,714
St. Louis	312,962	151,780
Chicago	297,718	109,260
Boston	253,924	177,812
Cincinnati	215,000	161,044
New Orleans	184,688	174,783
Buffalo	114,247	81,129
Washington	109,838	61,132
Cleveland	93,018	43,417
Pittsburgh	86,254	42,217
Detroit	79,619	44,417
Milwaukee	71,464	45,245
Providence, R. I	68 870	50,666
Rochester, N. Y	62,424	50,938
Alleghen City	53,185	28,102
New Haven, Conn	50,880	39,267
Memphis	50,000	22,500
Charleston, S. C	48,431	40,578
Worcester, Mass	41,168	24,360
Lowell, Mass	40,937	36,827
Indianapolis	47,648	18,611
Cambridge, Mass	39,660	26,060
Hartford, Conn	38 790	29,152
Toledo	31,693	18,788
Columbus	31,336	18,554
Wilmington	30,904	21,258
Dayton	30,866	20,081
Lawrence	29,931	17,639
Charlestown, Mass	28,330	25,063
Lynn, Mass	28,231	19,083
Fall River, Mass	26,758	14,026
Springfield, Mass	29,706	15,199
Quincy, Illinois	24,368	13,632
Salem Mass	24,119	22,252
Manchester, N. H	23,509	20,107
Peoria, Illinois	22,854	14,045
New Bedford, Mass	21,231	22,300
Oswego, N. Y	20,960	19,288
Davenport, Iowa	20,141	11,267
St. Paul, Minn	20,045	10,401

INDIANA CONGRESSMEN.

Official Returns of the Recent Election—A Democratic Majority in the State on Congressmen of Nearly 6,000.

District.	*Members Elect.*	*Rad. Maj.*	*Dem. Maj.*
1	Wm. E. Niblack	—	2,250
2	Michael C. Kerr	—	5,833
3	William S. Holman	—	2,424
4	James M. Wilson	4	—
5	John Coburn	416	—
6	Daniel W. Voorhees	—	1,425
7	Mahlon D. Manson	—	393
8	James N. Tyner	1,964	—
9	J. F. C. Shanks	394	—
10	William Williams	2,192	—
11	Jasper Packard	1,407	—
Total		6,377	12,325
			6,377
Democratic majority on Congressmen			5,948

Getting Sick of the Tyrant.

The following extracts are from Radical papers:

PRINT THE LETTER, &c.

We hear a great deal about the reasons why Secretary Cox resigned. Why does not the President make public Secretary Cox's letter of resignation? That would save General Grant's friends the trouble of a new explanation every day.—*New York Post.*

The daily explanations made by the sycophants of the President have become so confused as to darken understanding. It seems to us the time has come for the Secretary to publish the correspondence. The plea that it is "private," advanced by the gentlemen of the White House will not answer. A correspondence that results in the retirement from the Cabinet of the man who is honestly laboring for civil service reform, and whose distinction is that he has fought the rings that have for many years infested his department and robbed the people, should be public property.—*Cin. Commercial.*

It is shameful to deprive the American people of the valuable letters of Senator Morton declining the English mission, and of Sectetary Cox informing the President that he must be supported in his conflict with the gigantic conspiracies by which he was surrounded, or that he must leave the Cabinet. We fear that our able President is a gentleman whose literary taste and appreciation of news are alike defective.—*Cin. Commercial.*

CHILDHOOD LAND.

There is a beautiful, far-off land
Lying in sunlit seas;
But never a ship to that magic strand
Was wafted by fitful breeze.
For where her radiant shores unfold,
Night stretches her purple bars,
And fastens it in with her gates of gold,
And guards it with sentry stars.

Over the fathomless summer skies,
Snowy clouds come and go;
Through every valley that dreaming lies,
Musical rivers flow.
Mountain and forest, and glen, and glade,
By the soft south wind fanned,
Birds and blossoms that never fade,
Brighten this fairy land.

Every vanished, forgotten day
Scatters its sunshine there;
Buds unfolding that passed away,
Are living more fresh and fair.
Loving deeds that the hands have done—
Sheaves of life's ripened grain;
Work unfinished that souls begun,
Made perfect, there live again.

Men have sought it for weary years,
Yet ne'er to their yearning eyes
The glow of the mystic light appears,
Where the land of the beautiful lies.
Yet all have wandered its bright vales through,
In the quiet of peaceful hours;
Each heart the calm of its joy once knew,
And the sweet of its deathless flowers.

But hour by hour from the hidden shore,
Our feet have journeying gone;
And days that have faded can know no more
The light of its tender dawn.
Yet we may find in the great S mewhere,
Its stretches of pearl-white strand;
The bloom and beauty that, dwelling there,
Makes Heaven the Childhood Land.

"TWENTY YEARS."

Beg your pardon, old fellow, I think,
The fact is, the musical clink
I was dreaming just now when you spoke,
Of the ice on your wine-goblet's brink
A chord of my memory woke.

And I stood in the pasture field, where,
Twenty years ago, I had stood;
And I heard in that sound, I declare,
The clinking of bells on the air,
Of the cows coming home from the wood.

Then the apple-blooms on the hill,
And the mullin-stalks tilted each lance:
And the sun behind Rapsley's mill
Was my uttermost West, and could thrill
Like the Ultima Thule of romance.

Then my friend was a hero, and, then,
My girl was an angel. In fine,
I drank buttermilk, for at ten
Faith asks less to aid her, than when
At thirty we doubt over wine.

Ah! well, it does seem that I must
Have been dreaming, just now, when you spoke,
Or lost very like in the dust,
Of the years that slowly fashioned the crust,
On the bottle whose seal you last broke.

Twenty years was its age, did you say?
Twenty years? Ah, my friend it is true!
All the dreams that have flown since that day,
All the hopes in that time passed away,
Old friend, I've been drinking with you!
—*Overland Monthly.*

THE OLD MAID'S SECRET.

She lived in the grand old house by the lake,
An old maid, rich and pale and precise,
With naught but her servants for company;
And ever to all she seemed to be
As heartless and cold as the veriest ice.

Many suitors her wealth could command,
Though her youth and beauty had long long fled;
But she dwelt alone in her joyless mood,
Smileless and loveless, doing no good,
(So we thought, at least,) for her heart was dead.

How little we know of the human heart!
Death called the rich old maid away;
And after the funeral, stately and grand,
The world was made to understand
The secret woe that had turned her gray.

A room was found in the grand old house—
A chamber apart, in which she was known
To have passed many hours in silent prayer.
(Though none but she crossed the threshold,) and there
She had often remained for days alone.

The walls were hung with a bride's fair robes,
Though faded and yellow with length of time,
An orange-flower wreath, all pale and wan,
And the portrait of a gentleman,
Which alone was brushed free from dust and grime.

This was all; but the story leaked out
Of a wedding that, once, in the long ago,
Should have taken place—of a humbled pride—
Of a missing groom and a waiting bride—
A woman's life-secret of grief and woe.

She had kept the poor faded finery
(With the false one's portrait) in there apart—
A sort of cell for penance and prayer,
To which, all alone, she would daily repair—
Alone with God and her broken heart.

And we called her cruel and cold; ah, no,
She was tender and good; for her vast estate
Was utilized in the use of the homeless and poor;
And many a sad one blesses the door,
And benisons the old maid's loveless fate.

A METEORIC EXPLOSION.

Heavenly Convulsions Near North Adams.

[From the Troy Times, Oct. 25.]

We yesterday noticed briefly the meteor which was observable in this vicinity on Sunday morning last, at six o'clock. The phenomenon seems to have been one of an extraordinary character—something attended with results quite unusual in meteoric bodies. Wherever noticed it was accompanied by a low rumbling sound in the earth, and at Bennington people supposed that a repetition of Thursday's earthquake had occurred. The Saratogian describes its appearance near the village of Saratoga Springs:

Something is wrong "down below" either the earth has got the colic or is going to have it. Friday's quake was a bad symptom, but the thing seems to be not ended yet. Here comes Jefferson Ramsdell, who resides on the West shore of Saratoga lake, about three-quarters of a mile below Moon's, and reports that early Sunday morning, before the sun was up he being out doors at the time his attention was arrested by a low, deep rumbling sound, as if from the very bowels of the earth. The noise had hardly ceased when he saw an immense meteor, appear as large as a man's hand, shooting swiftly across the firmament from north to south. Just as it reached the southern limit of vision it appeared to split up and divided into several parts. The noise and the meteor was heard and seen by several persons beside Mr. Ramsdell.

But the most remarkable phenomena connected with the meteor were seen at North Adams. Here the citizens were greatly alarmed, and supposed from the rumbling and tremor of the earth that the glycerine works at Hoosac tunnel had been blown up. But it turned out from the observation of numbers of persons that the meteor burst in that vicinity, and that it was the cause of the commotion. The explosion shook the buildings and earth for miles around. Truly, with earthquakes and meteors, and gales and other phenomena, the year 1870 is one that cannot be sneezed at.

—A gentleman devoted to statistics has carefully footed up the German losses during the war—taking the French reports as his basis—and finds the total to be a fraction over two millions and a half. He thinks the Germans must have vastly underestimated the strength of their own armies at the start, or that there must have been several rather important mistakes in the reports made by the French.

—Two remarkable incidents occurred the day General Lee died: A large portrait of the General, which was hanging in the parlor of his house, fell to the floor, breaking the heavy frame surrounding it. A large photograph of him hanging in the town, fell about the same time and broke into pieces. There was apparantly no disturbing force or cause to produce these accidents. No one was in the parlor when the portrait fell but Mrs. Lee, who was sitting quietly in the room.

Thrilling Incident.

A clever and genial writer in the Michigan Freemason, gives the following graphic sketch of an incident occurring during a Masonic excursion on the Mississippi, which cool and chivalrous Knight Templarship alone saved from proving fatally disastrous:

It was a magnificent sight to see our immense boat, accompanied by the Lady Gay and the Belle of Alton, their decks crowded with fair ladies and Knight Templars, bands of music, distinguished citizens and invited guests, as they steamed up the Mississippi, then down to Jefferson barracks, where we all went on shore to spend a pleasant hour, after which we again went on board and steamed merrily up the river.

I was standing near the captain. The Commander of the Templars came and leaned wearily an the capstan. I turned to Reuben Milton and whispered in his ear these words: "That man was born to command." He had the form of a Hercules, the head of an Apollo and the eye of an eagle, and as circumstances afterward demonstrated, the heart of a lion. Although not so very large, he appeared larger than he really was; he was full and athletic, and still every proportion was a symmetry, and every movement a grace.

While he was still leaning silently on the capstan, and while I was yet analyzing his fine countenance, the captain of the steamer, with pale lips and blanched cheeks, approached the young Templar, and in a low and trembling voice said:

"Great God! sir, we are sinking. We are snagged, sir, in the bottom, and nothing can save us!"

"How long can you keep her afloat?" carelessly inquired the young Templar.

"She may go down in five minutes; she cannot keep afloat more than fifteen," replied the captain.

"Do not make your situation known to any one except your crew, or we will have a panic, and then all will be lost. Signal the Lady Gay to lean to; none will notice or understand the signal of distress. Get your crew and hands ready to move; I will manage the rest."

"Blow, Warder, blow!" said the young Templar, speaking to his ensign, who stood near him, at the same time leaping upon the capstain.

Every one was startled by a shrill blast from the Warder's trumpet. A hundred Templars swords leaped from their scabbards at the blast.

"Attention! Sir Knights, shouted the young Commander. "The next ceremony in the programme is for the Sir Knights, ladies and gentlemen on this boat to make a visit to our friends on board the Lady Gay. As the steamers are rapidly approaching each other, and cannot be kept but a minute or two together, the movement must be a rapid one. You will form in procession at once, and as the boats come together pass over the gangway under an arch of steel to the lower deck of the Lady Gay. Forward, Sir Knights, to the gangway. Music in front. The band will play 'The Knights Templars Quick-step."

In obedience to these orders the Knights formed a double line to the gangway, facing round, with swords crossed above the heads of those forming the procession.

In less than eight minutes the whole precious cargo of human life had passed from the Mississippi to the Lady Gay, even to the colored cook, except the two files of Templars, when the young Commander said:

"From the rear, right and left, inward, wheel march!" the Templars rapidly passed over the gangway to the Lady Gay, the young Commander being the last to leave. One minute more and the Mississippi steamer sank to the bottom.

Strange Feat in Somnambulism.

The queerest somnambulistic feat we ever heard of is told by the Concord Patriot. There had been a wedding at the house of Mr. James Ross, about seven miles from Concord, and when the guests had gone, Mrs. Ross went about the house to see that all was safe. She then put her baby to sleep and retired. She remembered nothing more until she awoke in the house of Mr. J. W. Hatch, in Concord, having risen from her bed and walked seven miles through mud and rain, and asleep. Mr. Hatch, at an early hour, found her standing at his door, bareheaded, and with her arms folded, asking that she might come in and rest

Mr. Hatch hospitably showed he lady in, and she sat down and proceeded to warm herself, called for a Bible, and ate breakfast, and finally laid down on a couch holding her head as if in considerable pain. She continued to sleep until noon, when she awoke in great surprise, and asked where she was and how she came there. Mr. Hatch gave her a dinner and kindly took her home, where the family were searching the woods and the river for the missing woman. The sister of Mrs. Ross said that at three o'clock she heard the baby cry, and on going to the room found Mrs. R asleep on the bed, dressed. So it must have been betwixt that time and seven that she made her seven mile walk in darkness, rain and mud. Mrs. R. has sometimes got up in her sleep and done housework, but has never made in her waking hours, a foot journey that would compare with this.

THE DIAMOND FEVER.

A California Miner in South Africa—What He Thinks of the Claims—A "Diamond Republic" to be Established.

A California miner who emigrated to the Cape of Good Hope in August last, writes a letter to the Alta California, from the diamond fields of South Africa, in which he relates the following experience:

"We left Colesburg on the 1st of July, and arrived at the headquarters of the diamond fields on the 11th—two hundred miles. We found plenty of grass and bush for the animals, but water was scarce, and at several farms we had to pay one shilling for water for ourselves and stock; this water had been collected in a kind of hole formed by damming up a ravine or depression in the plain; the dams are filled during the rainy season, and last through the dry season. The road is excellent all the way from Colesburg to the diamond fields. Arrived at the diamond fields a Californian scene of early days presented itself. The river was lined with rockers, tents and miners of all kinds, color, sex and size, for a mile on both sides. At least 800 miners were at work, whole families, men, women and children, having left their homes, either in the Transvaal Republic, Orange Tree State, or Cape Colony. The men were picking, shoveling and washing the dirt, while the women and children were sitting around tables and sorting the pebbles that have been washed, for diamonds. Before crossing the Vaal River, we applied to Mr. Kallenburg, the missionary, for permission to dig on the Pruel Farm, but he refused, as we were strangers to him. He only allows those whom he knows to mine on the estate and he makes them give him one-fourth of the proceeds of their funds. There were about two hundred people on the estate when we arrived, and they had found, on an average, about twenty-five diamonds a day of from ¼ to 5 carats each; no large diamonds had been found on this estate up to the time of our arrival, but several have been found since—one of 10 carats, one of 17 carats, and one of 43 carats. We crossed the river on the 5th of July and camped for the night near the headquarters tent. On the 6th we signed the Miners' Rules and picked out our claims—twenty feet square for each partner. We took a claim on the third caple or hill, down the river; the first caple is where the Naal and King Williamstown parties took out one hundred and seventy two diamonds from a triangular space of about fifty paces in circumference, and from six inches in depth. Other parties had taken at least one hundred and fifty diamonds from near this triangle, on the same caple. The second caple had proved rich since, and about one hundred diamonds had been taken out from it. The third caple had just been opened, and about twenty diamonds had been taken from it up to the time of our arrival. At the first caple the diamonds were from ¼ to 10, 30 and 40 carats; at the second from ¼ to 9, 17, 29 and 53 carats, and from the third from ¼ to 6, 10 and 18 carats. I saw 90 diamonds belong to the King Williamstown party from ¼ to 3, 5, 9 and 30½ carats, the lot valued at £6,000. The Natal party have a 40 carat diamond worth £9,500. They obtained 52 in all, but larger than the others parties, and the value of the lot is about £20,000. We found about 600 miners on this side; they had elected a commandant (Mr. Parker, who was formerly a trader,) and a Committee of Safety, consisting of twelve miners. The ownership of the country was in dispute between the Transvaal Republic, Orange Tree State and several native chiefs, but the miners do not recognize either of these parties, and they speak strongly of erecting a 'Diamond Republic' of their own. Most of the miners work in this manner: They first dig the gravel to the bed or to clay, (generally from six inches to three feet in depth,) then with a meal sifter they sift the dirt and throw out all large stones. The middling dirt, or pebbles, they cart to the Vaal river, about, on an average, 500 yards from the mine, and there wash it in a California gold cradle; they then lay the washed pebbles on a table, and carefully sort a handful at a time with a scraper; by this means they get through about two cart-loads of sifted 'cascalho' a day. Some carry the water up to the mine, and after the dry sifting of the dirt, they dip the sieve in the water and wash the pebbles. A few days after our arrival, I invented a shaking table for dry sifting, the top sieve of one-quarter inch holes, and the bottom sieve of three-sixteenth inch holes; the top sieve is inclined one way about twenty-five degrees, so that all the large stones will fall off by the shaking. The bottom sieve is longer than the top one, and inclined twenty five degrees in the opposite direction; the dirt and gravel that passes through the top sieve falls on the second one, and the dirt passes through and the gravel to wash passes out at the end, and is carted to the river for washing. I could put through sixty cart loads a day with this medium, and concentrate it to twenty cart loads of gravel; but two men can only sort out four cart loads of gravel in ten hours after it has been washed, and we do not put more than twelve cart loads through in a day in consequence of this. We are now teaching some of our negroes to "sort," and we will put more ground through presently. We find that the blacker the negro is the more honest he is; whenever they get a little white blood in them they will steal; we try them by dropping a piece of cut alum into the machine, and it exactly resembles a rough diamond. We can tell who is honest and who is not by the return or non-return of it on the tables. On the first day of our washing we obtained a 1½ carat diamond, slightly off colored, but good shaped and nearly round, valued at £8. We worked this claim out and got nothing more. We tried our several other claims on that side of the river with no success, although diamonds were found all around us. We worked three weeks on that side of the river without further success, and then having obtained permission from Mr. K., the missionary, to mine on the Pruel farm, we moved over here, and on the first day's washing we found two beauties of three-fourths and one-half carats. I also discovered a secret in diamond mining on this side of the river, that I shall divulge only to the company that is being raised in New York to work a certain diamond farm by a wholesale system. I am quite satisfied with this side of the river and the claim that I have. All that I need now is a 'sorting machine,' that will 'sort' as fast as I can put the 'cascalho' through the washer."

The Dress of Children.

The Philadelphia Ledger gives the following excellent advice to mothers:

Now that the winter is approaching, it behooves parents more than ever to see that their children are clothed in such a manner as to protect them from the inclemency and sudden changes of the weather. The chief cause of infantine mortality, in addition to foul air, or too rich or too poor food, is the false pride of many mothers. Children are killed by the manner in which they are dressed as certainly as by any other cause. In our changeable climate children of the most tender age are left with bare arms and legs, and with low necked dresses. The mothers, in the same dress, would shiver and suffer with cold, and expect a fit of sickness as the result of their culpable carelessness. And yet the mothers could endure such a treatment with far less danger to health and life than their tender infants an. A moment's reflection will indicate the effects of this mode of dressing, or rather want of dressing, on the child. The moment the cold air strikes its bare arms and legs, the blood is driven from these extremities to the internal and more vital organs The result is congestion, to a greater or less extent of those organs. In warm weather the heat will bring on affections of the bowels, and this mode of dressing may be reckoned one of the chief causes of summer complaints. But in cold weather congestion and inflammation of the brain and lungs are the result. It is painful to see children thus dressed like victims for sacrifice.

A Child Burned to Death.

Alice Warren, five years old, and her sister, Emilia, two and a half years old, were left asleep in their bed when their mother left the house on Bergenline avenue, Union Hill, New Jersey, for a short time on Monday night. When she returned she found her child Alice burned to death, the flames still burning about her body. It seems that both the children had left the bed and Alice lighted the candle and left it burning. She then fell asleep and the younger child accidentally pulled it down, setting the bed clothes on fire. The scene in the court room of Coroner Crane was very effecting when the little innocent was brought forward as the only witness to babble out its little tale of the occurrence of horror of which everybody but herself could realize.

The Lexington Memorial to General Lee.

The following, addressed to the surviving officers and soldiers of the Confederate army, comes to us from Lexington, Va., and seems to contemplate a very proper memorial:

The last sad rites are over, and all that was mortal of our honored and beloved chieftain, General Robert Edward Lee, has been committed to the grave. It is only left to us now to discharge the duty so sacred to surviving affection, of building and decorating his tomb. Admiration for his great qualities and fame may prompt others to raise the lofty column and imposing statue; but love for his person, reverence for his virtues and regard for his memory dictated to his comrades in arms, as their first care, to properly enshrine his remains.

After General Lee assumed the Presidenty of Washington College, his earliest work was the erection of a chapel on the college grounds. Beneath that chaste and massive structure, in the room designed for a library, and adjoining the office filled with mementoes of his last unselfish earnest labors, his ashes now repose. And there in the temple reared by himself, at the home of his adoption, will be his fitting, and we believe his enduring resting place. We hold this convictions because his remains now rest in the spot chosen by those who alone had a right to decide—because this spot would most likely have been approved by the illustrious dead himself, had his self-forgetting mind ever dwelt for a moment on such a question—because it holds his memory aloof from the possible contaminations of patty politics—because it accords with the custom observed by the great fathers and servants of the State, all of whom preferred unostentatious resting places—and because his tomb here will be really more useful in connection with the last work of his exemplary life in perpetuating the good influence of the college of Washington and Lee throughout the South.

We therefore invite his brethen and followers in the monehtous struggle which has made his name and their own immortal to uniting in constructing here a mansoleum worthy the foremost man of all his time. On the day succeeding the the death of General Lee, the Confederate soldiers who escorted the body from his residence to the chapel met and resolved at once to form a Memorial Association; and at an adjourned meeting, on the 15th of October, when the funeral obsequies were concluded, they adopted a plan of organization. An executive committee, a president and vice-presidents for the Southern States have been appointed, and association will soon de regularly incorporated.

In order that the poorest in our ranks may be enabled to join upon an equal footing with all others in the pious work in view, it has been determined that any Confedrate soldier may become a member of the association upon the payment of one dollar, and that the names of all the members shall be enrolled in suitable books to be preserved in the Memorial Chapel. It is not proposed to limit subscriptions to the small sum already named, nor to confine them to soldiers, nor do our wishes and perposes stop with the mausoleum. Contributions will be gladly received from friends everywhere and of all classes, who will under proper regulations be inscribed as honorary members, and when a sufficient fund shall have been secured, it is contemplated to erect a special monument in connection with the tomb.

Fellow-soldiers, we invoke you, by the common memories of the past, to be prompt and earnest in the noble undertaking to which you are now invited. In the quiet churchyard of Lexington Lieutenant General "Stonewall" Jackson lies interred, and now his great commander sleeps near at hand. What holier spot can there be to us than the common home of these grand representatives men? What more fitting monument for the great army itself, of which Lee was the head, the pride and the glory, than one raised here by its survivors, perpetuating alike the memory of his and their own great deeds, the enduring witness at once of their devotion and of his heroic qualities as a man, his virtues as a patriot, and his graces as a Christian, the remembrance of which will indeed outlive the marble and the bronze which human hands may fashion in his honor. W. N. PENDLETON.

Late Chief of artillery Army Northern Va.,
Chairman Executive Committee.

The following officers have been selected and requested to act as President and Vice Presidents of this association:

President—General J. C. Breckenridge (late C. S. Secretary of War.) Vice Presidents—General Joseph E. Johnson, at large; General J. Early and Colonel W. H. Taylor, from Virginia; General G. T. Beauregard, from Louisiana; General D. H. Hill, from North Carolina; General Wade Hampton, from South Carolina; General John B. Gordon, from Georgia; General W. J. Hardee, from Alabama; General S. D. Lee, from Mississippi; Gen. R. S. Ewell, from Tennessee; General J. B. Hood, from Texas; General I. R. Trimble, from Maryland; General J. S. Marmaduke, from Missouri; General Wm. Preston, from Kentucky; General Tapham from Arkansas.

The place selected for the deposit of funds is the Bank of Lexington, Va., C. M. Figgat, cashier.

Petty Tyranny.

It is said that in Leavenworth, Kansas, a little French girl in one of the public schools refused to sing "The German Rhine," which had been given to the class to sing by the teacher of music, who is a German. Thereupon, the teacher, becoming enraged, compelled the refractory pupil, under a threat of severe punishment, to stand up in the middle of the floor, and sing the song before the whole class.

Dangers of the Sea.

A passenger who was saved from the wrecked steamer Continental gives the following in regard to the dangers through which he passed:

"While we were around the vessel, and during the whole time we were out, the sea was alive with sharks; their fins could be seen sticking up on all sides. This is probably the reason why those who were left on board the ship refused to leave. When we approached the shore the water was fairly black with sharks, and most of us became alarmed for fear that we might be capsized in beaching the boat, and be devoured by them. The breakers ran very high. Every oar was manned, and, selecting a good place, we made through the surf for the beach. The bow of the boat grounded when a large wave receded, and in a moment after a wave raised the stern end of the boat and turned it clear over. It fell bottom-side up and spilled us all out. Those of us who fell outside the gunwales turned the boat over and rescued the women and children. The water was only waist-deep, and we all succeded in reaching shore in safety. The place where we landed was about forty miles above Cape St. Lucas.

Literal Definition of "A Team."

The Lewiston (Me.) Journal says: "Everybody in shoemaking towns knows that certain groups of shoemakers at their posts are called 'teams.' One of our manufacturers recently advertised for a 'team;' shortly a rurally habited personage drove up to the manufacturer with an old spavined horse and a rickety cart, cracking his whip jockeyly over the scurrilous pile of bones to which he was vainly trying to lend a vivacious appearance. 'Look here, Mister B.' said the jockey to the manufacturer, 'I heerd you wanted to git a team—here's something I can sell you dog cheap.' The manufacturer snuffed the absurdity of the scene and dismissed the dealer in bones by saying that he had gone out of the superphosphate business."

VARIETIES.

—One half the slate pencils used in the world are made in Vermont.

—A piece of calico a mile long has been manufactured in New England.

—Thirty counties in Iowa voted at the late election in favor of prohibiting by law the sale of wine and beer.

—An inverted soup plate is said to give a good idea of the shape of the new style bonnets.

—The negro Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana draped his dwelling in mourning in honor of Lee.

—Nilsson is to occupy the splendid suit of rooms at the Revere House, Boston, first used by Jenny Lind, and since known by her name.

—Gardeners mind their peas, actors mind their cues, but churchwardens instead of minding their p's and q's very often give their attention to their pews and keys.

—Charles Nash, of Columbia Springs, New York, recently walked a distance of three miles with a young lady for a wager but was not gallant enough to allow her to win the race.

—"How long do you wear a shirt?" severely asked an inspecting officer of a soldier "Twenty-eight inches, sir," was the respect full reply.

—A little two year old Jersey youngster was saying "Now I lay me down to sleep," the other night, and concluding that *Amen* was incorrect in his case, amended it by saying *a boy*.

—Mr. M. E. Kenny, an enterprising citizen of Atlanta, Ga., was thrown from his horse over an embankment and killed, on the 22d instant, while competing for a prize at the Grand Tournament on the Fair Grounds.

—Koopmanschap is financially a lucky chap. He has orders on hand for two hundred thousand Chinese laborers, who are to go South as cotton pickers and farmhands. His profit is about $10 on each man imported.

—Princess Beatrice, daughter of Queen Victoria, now nearly sixteen years old, has never yet worn anything but short dresses, even upon the grand occasion of a drawing-room reception, when court trains are universal.

—A young lady was approached the other evening in one of our city churches by a sympathizing friend, who asked, "Do you not wish to get religion?" "Yes," she replied, 'but not until the 24 of January, I want to go to a grand ball first."

—An Ohio youth who desired to wed the object of his affections had an interview with his paternal ancestor, in which he stated that although he had no wealth worth speaking of, yet he was "chuck full of day's work." He got the girl.

—A few days since, at Toledo, Ohio a man named Gilbert, who had abused his wife in a shameful manner, was so affected by the report that she had commenced a suit for divorce, that became quite insane, started out of his house, and has not since been heard of.

—Samuel Grubb, of Atlanta, Ga., announces himself a candidate for tax receiver, "having," as he says in his card, "no other means of support for himself and family." It is evidently a question of grub with him.

—A dog, having all the proclivities of a cat, is now in the possession of Mr. Jacob Maas, of Caseyville, Illinois. The paws and feet are of the feline character, while the rest of the body is wholly canine. The above fact is vouched for by some of the most prominent citizens of Caseyville.

—A number of Mayfield, Ky., excursionists bought tickets for the round trip over the Paducah and Gulf railroad, "good until the 15th," and remained at the fair in Paducah until the 15th, when in attempting to go back home, they were informed that their tickets expired on the 14th, and were forced to pay full fare. They have entered suit for twenty thousand dollars damages.

—The Atlanta Intelligencer says: "We saw veritable Brother Jonathan yesterday all the way from 'Vairmont,' with a blue umbrella, a carpet bag, a jackknife in one hand and a white-pine stick in the other. He came down to see what ye, derned secesnus kin do,' in the way of a fair. We like him for his simplicity, quaint manners, and sound practical sense.

—George B. Cary, under sentence of death for murder in the Onondaga county (N. Y.,) Jail writes to his brother an affecting letter in which he says, "Be good to my mother and sister and little brother, and do good to all, and I don't want you to play cards. Do not play if any one asks you to. Tell them them that your brother came to his death by cards and drinking.

—A funny thing happened at a church the other Sunday. The new steam-heating apparatus was in use for the first time, and, after service, one old lady, meeting an elder in the aisle, said, "That boiler isn't under our seat, is it?" "No," was the reply, "it is under the pulpit platform." "Well," said she, "if it blows up, then we shall have a good man to go ahead of us."

—Hon. Jeff. Davis was in Alexandria, Va., Friday, and received something like an ovation. Numbers of the members of the Seventeenth Virginia Regiment, which was enlisted mostly in Alexandria, turned out to greet their old chief. He stopped at the Mansion House kept by Mr. John S. Green, who was an officer in the Confederate Army. He has now gone to visit his late Adjutant General Cooper, at his residence at Seminary Hill, near Alexandria.

—A wealthy lady of New York recently went through an extraordinary performance. She gave out her engagement to a gentleman in Washington, had the cards sent out, the guests came in numbers, many presents were sent in, the clergyman was ready, the bride waiting, but the groom came not. On an explanation being demanded of the astounded gentleman, it appeared that the whole thing was a delusion, or an invention of the lady's without the slightest knowledge of it on his part. It was a sad case of "marriage on the brain."

—Parepa Rosa is said to have made $122,000 out of English opera last year.

—Sunday-schools in the United States have 1,000,000 teachers and 6,000,000 children.

—"Darling, it's bedtime. All the chickens have gone to bed." "Yes mamma, and so has the old hen."

—A young lady gave the French fair at San Francisco a $2,500 set of diamonds, but declined to give her name.

—The Democrats in Kansas have nominated a woman for the office of superintendent of public instruction.

—A cotemporary is of the opinion that flogging in the public schools should be abolished by act of Congress.

—New Haven, Conn., claims the only original oil portrait of General Lee in existence. It was painted soon after the close of the war.

—A jealous wife in San Francisco recently rubbed cayenne pepper in the eyes of a woman to whom her husband had shown some attention.

—The girls at the Normal School in Randolph, Ct., threw away their jute switches in terror, the other day, on hearing that they were inhabited by dangerous insects.

—An exchange says: "The compositors in San Francisco embrace many ladies." The compositors in San Francisco ought to be ashamed of themselves.

—It is a nice thing to run for Governor, of Massachusetts. Wendell Phillips gets one hundred and fifty dollars fee for each speech he makes against his opponents.

—On account of the floods in Virginia, the southern mails from Washington now come a hundred miles north before they are started south.

—A large and brilliant meteor passed over Enfield, N. H., about seven o'clock on Sunday morning, and fell in Shaker pond. Those who saw it say it was larger than a cart wheel.

—Sawdust pills, says an old physician, would effectually cure many of the diseases with which mankind is afflicted, if every patient would make his own sawdust.

—A New Orleans broker, awakening from a nap the other day, found that his tender child had gone through him for $12,000 in notes and drafts to make a kite of.

—A Nashville girl tried to hang herself because her nose was turning red. "Tastes is various," said Sam Weller. Some men spend large sums of money, time and whisky in bringing their noses to a bright red.

—An old parson, whose peculiarities of preaching were proverbial, and who was blessed with a temper of great mildness, was one day told by a parishioner that he did not like his sermons. "I don't wonder at it," said he, "I don't like 'em myself."

—A clergyman reading a chapter of the Bible for his congregation, found himself at the bottom of a page with these words: "And the Lord gave Noah a wife;" then, turning over two pages instead of one, he continued, "and he pitched her within and without with pitch."

—A Gypsey woman promised to show two young ladies their husbands' faces in a pail of water. They looked, and exclaimed, "Why, we only see our own faces." "Well," said the Gypsy, "those faces will be your husbands' when you are married, won't they?"

—The Captain of a vessel just entering the port of Quebec at the time the shock of earthquake was felt in that city last week, describes the sensation as being the same as that which he once experienced when striking on a rock. The ship was lifted quite suddenly and bumped down again.

—A pupil in one of the schools in Beverly, Massachusetts, was in the act of sitting down last Tuesday afternoon, when the earthquake shook the building, which the teacher attributed to the abrupt manner in which the lad took his seat, for which offense he was required to stand three quarters of an hour.

—The Delaware fishermen are afraid that the introduction of black bass into that river by the New Jersey Fishery Commissioners will have the effect of destroying all the young shad, as the former is eminently a carnivorous fish. The proposal of the Commissioners is exciting a lively discussion in the Philadelphia papers.

—A very pretty card for a "tin wedding" is described. It consists of a large sheet of tin framed and backed by a photograph of the happy couple in front of their country house, in the attitude of welcoming the coming friends. A placard on a rustic stand contains an invitation to the "tenth anniversary."

—The employees in the several bootmaking establishments in Philadelphia have adopted the following scale of prices: For men's long boots, fitting and bottoming, $2 25; mock fitting and fitting through, $1.75; translating or renewing, $1.75; fitting 50 cents; half-soling and plain heeling, 70 cents; block heeling 80 cents.

—Miss Delia Aimes, of Norwalk, Ohio, awoke, a few nights ago, and found the lamp, left lighted in her mother's sick room, burning too high, and rising hastily, attempted to blow it out, when it exploded, and instantly her night garments were in flames. Her screams brought her father from an adjoining room, who tore her clothing away, but not until she was severely burned from head to foot.

—A bright little fellow was traveling in a crowded stage-coach and had been taken on the lap of a fellow-passenger. The conversation turned on pickpockets, and their great skill. "Ah! my fine fellow," said the gentleman who had the little one on his knee, "how easily I could pick your pocket," as it lay open near his hand. "No you couldn't, neither," answered the boy, with a sharp twinkle in his eyes, "cause I've been looking out for you all the way."

—A very bad memory: Father—"Mary, my love, do you remember the text of this morning?" Mary—"No, Pa, I never can remember the text, I have such a bad memory." Mother—"By the way, did you notice Susan Brown?" Mary—"Oh, yes, what a fright. She had on her last year's bonnet done up; a pea green silk, a black lace mantilla, brown boots, an imitation honiton collar, a lava bracelet, her old ear rings, and such a fan, O, my!" Mother—"Well, my dear, your memory is certainly bad."

—Mrs. Rev. D. Newman recently delivered a lecture in Washington City on Polygamy in which she said: The first wife of Elder Pratt was abandoned by that worthy pillar of the Mormon Church because she refused to admit of other wives in her hubband's household. Pratt is over seventy years of age, and yet, a short time ago, he had married a young girl only sixteen years old. Pratt is a gray headed grandfather, has more wives than he knows what to do with, and seems to be on the lookout for more. His first wife refuses to live with him. Brigham Young has a favorite wife named Amelia, who rules him with a rod of iron, and one morning, while in a disagreeable humor, overturned the breakfast table and spilled its contents over the prophet.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR..... WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE..... E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1870.

THE POST is in love with Cox. It always had a hankering after Cox, especially in election times.—*Gazette.*

The "oldest" ought to know, especially when "little Democratic gains"—such trifling things as carrying three heretofore reliable Radical States,—Pennsylvania, Indiana and West Virginia, "fall under the notice" of THE POST

OWING doubtless to the pressure of more interesting matter, the *Gazette* has not yet been able to publish the official vote for Congress in this State, which shows a Democratic majority of some three thousand, but contents itself with claiming, in general terms, a Radical triumph. Is there anybody verdant enough to suppose that if there was a Radical majority in the figures, that the *Gazette* wouldn't give them in brevier black-face? We guess not.

IT is strange how some people can feel happy under adverse circumstances. FORNEY in his *Press*, discourses in the following jovial style:

The prospect in New York is very cheering. While victory cannot be looked for where the odds are so great, the result of the campaign will be fruitful of good to the Republican cause in the future.

The man who could write in such charming spirits as the above would indicate, could dance the merriest sort of a hornpipe over his grandmother's grave.

AS though GRANT could not sufficiently insult the people of New York city by sending regiments of troops there to control the polls, he has ordered a retaking of the census, *immediately after the election*. There is no doubt about the census frauds perpetrated by Radical officials to partially disfranchise the metropolis, but the President refuses to extend any remedy until *after* the election, trusting that those census frauds will give him a fictitious popularity. Let Democratic New York express its opinion of GRANT by giving the largest Democratic majority it ever polled.

THE MILITARY AND THE ELECTIONS.

It would seem that the President and the Radical leaders generally, are anxious to hasten the downfall of the Radical party, by their frantic appeals and suicidal resort to the bayonet, in the vain hope of controlling the elections in the North.

We copy the following Washington special from our Radical cotemporary, the *Commercial* of yesterday morning. It says:

The War Department is in constant receipt of dispatches from different parts of the country, requesting that troops be forwarded to insure quiet and honest elections. The principal points from which these appeals come are New York, Baltimore and New Orleans. The former place has already been provided for. The troops at Fort McHenry are under instructions to answer any calls that may be made upon them in the State of Maryland, while the military commandant of New Orleans has the same directions with regard to his forces for that city and the State of Louisiana. While these dispatches indicate considerable anxiety on the part of some citizens, the War Department, though taking all necessary precautions, has no fear of any disturbances.

The present election campaign, is furnishing a singular chapter in our national and political history. To have said ten years ago that an administration would have disturbed the public peace, by sending armed soldiers into different sections of the country with the avowed purpose of supervising local or other elections, weeks before such elections were to be held, and in answer to the demands of bitter and unscrupulous partisan leaders, would have stamped a man as bordering on idiocy, or fanaticism, at least. But ten years have worked a strange revolution in our political system, and has given us a foretaste of what a despotism reared upon the ruins of a once flourishing Republic is likely to turn out to be.

We are gravely informed that notwithstanding all this military array, the administration *has no fears of any disturbances*. Then why all these preperations to deluge three great cities in blood on next Tuesday? The object is not to be misunderstood. It is a threat held over the heads of more than a quarter of a million of voters, that if they exercise the prerogative of freemen and vote the repudiation of the administration, they do it at their peril, and are liable to precipitate the sacking and desolation of their homes.

What is more likely to stir up the passions and invite the resistance of American citizens than to find the ballot-box, the great safeguard of personal and public liberty, through which the silent ballot

—"Executes the freeman's will,
As the lightnings do the will of God,"

surrounded by an armed soldiery, who are placed there by partisans, under the flimsy pretext that their services may be needed. Thinking men, however, do not misunderstand this thing. It is the deliberate intention of the administration and its fanatical partisan advisers, to precipitate a collision between the voters and the Federal troops, by means of which they either expect to carry the elections or lay the groundwork of setting aside the expressed will of the people.

While we make this charge we fully realize its gravity, and make it only after the most deliberate consideration as a conviction from which there is no escape. No other President would have dared to listen to and answer such appeals from unscrupulous party leaders, and at any other period of our national history, the sending of troops in advance of the election to control the result, such a storm of indignation would have been raised that the Chief Magistrate doing so would have been driven from the Executive Mansion, without waiting for a formal impeachment and conviction.

President GRANT is either attempting to make himself an absolute military dictator, or he has surrendered himself to be the pliant and potent tool of political villains who are conspiring against the public liberty. In either event he is unfit to fill the position which the mistaken homage of a grateful people conferred upon him as a recompense for his military services.

If Congress would save either a revolution or the public liberty, there is but one course to pursue. Let him be impeached for trampling under foot the most sacred provisions of the Constitution. Admit all the charges against President JOHNSON, in the articles of impeachment to be true, they pale into utter insignificance compared with the official acts of President GRANT. The public safety demands his removal from the Executive chair in the manner and form prescribed by the Constitution.

Let him be impeached for infringing upon the letter and spirit of the third amendment to the Constitution as well as for violating the spirit of the Second Article of the original instrument.

Let him be impeached for violating the Bill of Rights in his conduct in conjunction with Governor HOLDEN, toward the citizens of the State of North Carolina, and other Southern States.

Let him be impeached for violating the laws of Congress, and the Constitution and the laws of the State of New York, in sending armed bodies of soldiers into that State on the eve of the election, with the avowed purpose of exercising an undue influence upon the electors, without the solicitation of the Executive of the State, and in compliance with the demands of notoriously unscrupulous partisans.

Let him be impeached for openly interposing the Federal patronage for the purpose of controlling the result of the election in Missouri, in direct violation of the Tenure-of-Office Bill.

And finally, let him be impeached for the general disregard of his official duties, the Constitution of the United States and the Laws of Congress, that have characterized his administration of the government.

THE RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY COX.

General JACOB D. COX, late Secretary of the Interior, has done himself the justice to make public the correspondence between himself and President GRANT, touching the former's resignation of his place in the Cabinet. The revelations made by this correspondence are of most extraordinary in their character, and show beyond cavil that the administration is in the hands of the most reckless, unscrupulous and desperate men that ever disgraced the country, since the honesty of a Cabinet minister, and his fidelity to the trust reposed in him, is made the cause of his practical removal from the councils of the government.

General Cox leaves the Cabinet an honored citizen, while President GRANT retains his position a disgraced Chief Magistrate, and at his present rate of descent, will, in less than a year, be even beneath the contempt of the sycophants who now

—"bend the pregnant hinges of the knee,
That thrift may follow fawning."

In our issue of yesterday we published the correspondence between Secretary Cox and the President. In speaking of the causes that led to his resignation, General Cox says: "My views of the necessity of reforming the civil service have brought me more or less in collision with the plans of our active political managers, and my sense of duty has obliged me to oppose some of their methods of action through the department. I have no doubt whatever that public sentiment will sooner or later sustain these efforts at what I regard needed reforms, but I ought not to overlook the fact that for the present they involve opposition which it may not be for the interest of this administration to provoke; and as my personal tendency is to be rather more than less persistent to the course to which I am committed I deem it my duty to place in your hands my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, to take effect as soon as you can conveniently determine upon my successor."

What were those reforms of which General Cox speaks? We cannot answer better than by giving the following correspondence from the Secretary to Hon. J. W. CLENDENNING and a committee of Pennsylvania black mailers, who made a raid upon this Department, for the purpose of raising a corruption fund to perpetuate the Radical ascendancy in this State. It is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1870.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request I forward herewith a roll of the officers and employees of this department. In doing so I beg to repeat what I said to yourself and Mr. Platt, viz: That in my efforts to bring about an improvement of the civil service in this department, I hold it to be absolutely essential that it should be understood by the clerks and employees that they hold their places subject to removal for lack of efficiency or integrity, and that no subscriptions to political funds or show of political zeal will secure their retention if capacity or industry be lacking.

Mr. Platt assured me, and I understood you to agree with him, that the list was only desired in order to give your committee the opportunity to invite such as felt entirely free to do so to contribute to support the work your committee is undertaking and not to impose any tax upon any one. Knowing as I do that many of our clerks have all they can do to make a bare existence out of their salaries, I should be entirely unwilling to have the application put upon any other basis, even if I did not think as I do, that any compulsory assessment would be a political immorality and produce infinitely more mischief than benefit. We can do more real service to the Republican party by raising the standard of qualification among civil employes and putting each clerk upon his merit alone for appointment or promotion, than by expenditure of many times the amount of money they could possibly afford to contribute.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

J. D. COX, Secretary.

Hon. J. W. Clendenning, Secretary of the Congressional Republican Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1870.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday (marked personal), wherein you request that permission be granted your committee to call upon the Pennsylvanians in this department for the purpose of soliciting purely voluntary subscriptions from those feeling able and willing to give for the aid of your association.

Permit me to say, in reply, that this is the third application of this sort received by me from your association, and that to each I have returned the same reply, viz: That the permission was granted with the sole condition that the subscriptions should be really voluntary, and that the association should not attempt in any manner to visit any penalty or hostility upon any who may feel unable to subscribe to their funds, or who may choose another channel for their aid.

You are not mistaken in assuming that I feel a very deep interest in the success of the Republican cause throughout the country; that I beg to assure you that it is in the interest of the cause that I have opposed every form of assessment upon the salaries of officers as a mode of raising funds for the political purposes.

I sincerely believe the attempt made this year to levy such assessments have already hurt the party many fold more than the assessments, if collected, could help it.

The Republican party is appealing to the country to support it for the honesty and economy of our administration, among other things. I regard a civil service reform which shall put the employees of the departments, in respect to the matter of your letter, upon the rule indicated by Mr. Webster, when Secretary of State in 1841, as being essential to an honest and thrifty administration of this department, and I have deeply regretted to see what I regarded as a danger of losing the substance of political success for the shadow.

The Republican party will preserve its power and prestige only by continuing to be the party of the right, and needs to be exceedingly cautious of innovations in wrong directions, like the one I have alluded to.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. D. COX, Secretary.

W. A. Short, Esq., Chairman of Committee, &c., Pennsylvania Republican Association.

The position taken by General Cox in these letters led to his expulsion from the Cabinet, and his letter of resignation clearly stated that because the Executive gave him no aid in his attempts to preserve honesty and purity in the Cabinet and the Administration, he was compelled to resign his position. And GRANT accepted this resignation upon the face of it, saying in so many words that he would not only not aid in reforming the public service, but desired to part company with any Cabinet minister who was in favor of it.

We appeal to the annals of American history to find a parallel case, wherein a Cabinet minister is turned away simply because it was charged and proven that he was *an honest man!* This most imbecile of all American Presidents says in response to Gen. Cox's justly indignant letter of resignation: "As suggested by you, it will be accepted, to take effect upon the completion of the Annual Report of the Department, now being prepared to accompany my message to Congress. In parting company, permit me to say that I highly appreciate the zeal and ability you have ever shown in the discharge of your official duties." He could not even accept the Secretary's resignation without tendering him a vulgarly boorish and gratuitous insult. "Appreciates the Secretary's zeal in the discharge of his official duties!" while at the same time he had weakly consented to his practical dismissal for carrying his zeal so far as to demand and enforce honesty in his Department. Had General Cox consented to the wholesale plunder of his Department, there wou'd have been no necessity for his resignation. But striving to be honest, resulted in his being driven out of the Cabinet. He carried with him, however, the last vestige of honor and official honesty that clung to the Administration. There is still room for further discussion of this most extraordinary subject.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

List of State Officers and Representatives in Congress to be Voted for in Twenty States on Monday and Tuesday Next, &c., &c., &c.

The following is a list of all the candidates for Congress and State officers to be voted for next week. The elections take place in Louisiana on Monday, and in all the other States on Tuesday. Members of the present Congress are indicated by a star.

ALABAMA.

STATE.

	Democrats.	*Radicals.*
Governor	Robt. B. Lindsay.	Wm. H. Smith.
Lieut. Gov	E. H. Moren.	Pierce Burton.
Sec. of State	J. J. Parker	James T. Rapier.
Att'ney Gen.	J. W. A Sanford.	Joshua Morse.
Treasurer	L. F. McCoy	Arthur Brigham.
Supt. Educa.	Joseph Hodgson.	N. B. Cloud.

In the last general election in the State, Grant had 76,366 votes and Seymour 72,086 votes. Radical majority, 4,280.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	*Democrats.*	*Radicals.*	*Maj.* 1869.
1—S. J. Cumming.	Benj. S. Turner (negro).		2,111 R.
2—M. B. Welborn.	*Charles W. Buckley		4,147 R.
3—W. A Handley.	S. W. Norris		243 R.
4—J. G. Harris	*Charles Hayes		12,015 R
5—Peter M. Dox	L. J. Standefer		1,114 D.
6—Jos. H. Sloss	B. O. Masterson		2,096 D.

ARKANSAS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	*Democrats*	*Radicals.*	*Maj.* 1868
1—J. M. Hanks	*Logan H. Roots		164 R.
2—*A. A. C. Rogers.	O. P. Snyder		1,186 D.
3—John Edwards	*Thomas Boles		3,967 R.

DELAWARE.

STATE.

	Democrat.	*Radical.*
Governor	James Fowler	Thomas B. Coursey.

In the Presidential election of 1868 the vote was: Seymour, 10,980; Grant, 7,623; Democratic majority 3,257.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Democrat.	*Radical.*
*Benjamin T. Biggs.	Joshua T. Heald.

The majority of Biggs (Dem.) over Torbet (Rad) in 1868 was 3,225.

FLORIDA.

STATE.

	Democrat.	*Radical.*
Lieut-Governor	S. L. Niblack.	Samuel T. Day.

The election for Lieutenant-Governor is to fill a vacancy. In the State election of 1868 the vote was: Radical, 14,170; Democrat, 10,144. Radical majority, 4,026.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Democrat.	*Radical.*
W. D. Bloxham.	Josiah T. Walls (negro.)

For Congress, in 1868, the vote was substantially the same as for Governor.

ILLINOIS.

STATE.

	Democrats.	*Radicals.*
State Treasurer	Charles Kiggly.	Erastus N. Bates.
Supt. Pub. Ins.	Charles Felnse.	N. Bateman.
Penitentiary com.	F. T. Sherman.	E. Washburn.
	T. Redmond.	Caspar Butz.

In the last general election in 1868, the vote was as follows: Grant, 250,296; Seymour, 199,143. Radical majority, 51,150.

CONGRESS.

At large—W. B. Anderson. *John A. Logan.

Dist.	*Democrats.*	*Radicals.*	*Maj.* in 1868.
1		C. B. Farwell	8,181 R
2	Richard Bishop	{*J. F. Farnsworth / Jonas C. Stoughton (pro) }	14,418 R
3	Charles Petts	H. C. Burchard	8,972 R
4	P. L. Cable	*J. B. Rawley	1,722 R
5	Bradf'd N. Stevens	{T. J. Henderson. / *E. C. Ingersoll. / T. B Ivis (pro).}	7,305 R
6	Julius Avery	Burton C. Cook	7,661 R
7	Andrew J. Hunter	*Jesse H. Moore	5,150 R
8	J. C. Robinson	{J. Merriam / G. H. Minier (pro)}	2,884 R
9	*T. W. McNeely	B. F. Westlake	2,598 D
10	Edward Y. Rice	J. W. Kitchell	4,023 D
11	Samuel S. Marshall	Wm. H. Robinson	3,833 D
12	Wm. Hartzell	{*John B. Hay / John Baker}	1,642 R
13	*John M. Crebs	D. W. Munn	363 D

KANSAS.

STATE.

	Democrats.	*Radicals*
Governor	Isaac Sharp.	Jas. M. Harvey.
Lieut. Gov	A. J. Allen.	P. P. Elder.
Secy. of State	C. C. Duncan.	W. H. Smallwood.
Auditor	H. McMahon.	A. Thoman.
Treasurer	S. C. Gephart.	J. E. Hayes.
Sup. Pub. Inst'n	T. S. Murray.	H. D. McCarty.
Att'y. Gen.	A. W. Racker.	A. L. Williams.

There is also a Labor Reform ticket in the field, headed by Amos Sanford for Governor.

The last State election in Kansas was in 1868. The vote for Governor stood: Harvey, Radical, 29,784; Gilck, Democrat, 13,809; Radical majority, 15,980.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Democrat.	*Radical.*
R. C. Foster.	D. P. Lowe.

The vote in 1868 for member of Congress was as follows: Clark, Radical, 29,374; Blair, Democrat, 13,909; Radical majority, 15,555.

KENTUCKY.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	*Democrats.*	*Radicals.*	*Maj.* in 1868.
1—Edward Crossland		N. Black	11,877 D.
2—Henry D. McHenry		M. J. Roark	9,248 D.
3—		R. D. Carr	7,166 D.
4—William B. Reed		J. M. Fidler	11,355 D.
5—*Boyd Winchester		James Speed	13,593 D.
6—William E. Archer		Thos. Wrightson	7,945 D.
7—		Wm. Brown	10,466 D.
8—		H. T. Finley	462 D.
9—*John M. Rice		George M. Thomas	3,858 D.

LOUISIANA.

STATE.

	Democrats.	*Radicals.*
State Treasurer	James D. Blair	A. Dumoclet.
Auditor	Allen Jumel.	Jas. Graham.

The vote for President in 1868 was: Seymour, 80,225; Grant, 33,263; Democratic majority, 47,962.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	*Democrats.*	*Radicals*	*Maj.* in 1868.
1—L. St. Martin (s. t.) / A. W. Walker (l. t.)		Jas. H. Sypher	10,202 D.
2—George A. Fosdick		*L. A. Sheldon	2,508 R.
3—Adolph Bailey		C. B. Darrell	8,508 D.
4—Michael Ryan		Jas. McCleery	5,920 D.
5—J. D. Watkins		Frank Morey	7,217 D.

Notwithstanding the heavy Democratic majorities in four districts in Louisiana in 1868, the present Radical Congress arbitrarily rejected the Democratic representatives who were chosen.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE.

	Democrats.	*Radicals.*
Governor	John Q. Adams.	William Claflin.
Lieut.-Gov	Jas. Chattaway.	Joseph Tucker.
Sec. of State	Luther Stevenson.	Oliver Warner.
Treasurer	Levi Haywood.	Chas. Adams, Jr.
Auditor	Phineas Allen.	Chas. Endicott.
Attorney-Gen	W. Warren.	Charles Allen.
	Temperance.	*Labor Reform.*
Governor	Wendell Phillips.	Wendell Phillips.
Lieut.-Gov	Eliphlet Trask.	H. W. Bishop.
Sec. of State	George S. Ball.	S. B. Pratt.
Treasurar	John J. Baker.	N. W. Stoddard.
Auditor	L. W. Daggett.	
Attorney-Gen.	W. Griswold.	Charles Cornby.

The vote for Governor last year was: Claflin, (Radical), 71,167; Adams, (Democrat), 50,701; Chamberlain, (Labor Reform), 13,567. Radical majority over all, 9,838.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	*Democrats.*	*Radicals.*	*Majorities* 1868.
1—W W Comstock.	{*Jas. Buffington / R C Pitman}	L R & P	9,489 R.
2—E Avery, D & L R.	*Oakes Ames		8,800 R.
3—Wm. Gaston	{*Gilbert Twitchell / H Y D. Cushing}	P	2,182 R.
4—Leopold Morse.	*Samuel Hooper		2,736 R.
5—Alva Cook	*Benj. F. Butler		6,237 R.
6—John K. Tarbox	*N. P. Banks.	R & L R.	6,746 R.
7—Seth Adams	*George M. Brooks		6,218 R.
8—	{*George F. Hoar / M S Johnson}	L R &	9,333 R.
9—L. B. Jaquith	{*W. B. Washburn / A. Crocker. L. R}	&	13,480 R.
10—Reuben Noble	*Henry L. Dawes		4,770 R.

MICHIGAN.

STATE.

	Democrats.	*Radicals.*
Governor	C. C. Comstock.	H. P. Baldwin.
Lt. Governor	J. A. T. Wendell.	Morgan Bates.
Secty of State	J. W. Flanders.	Daniel Striker.
Treasurer	A. J. Bowne.	V. P. Collier.
Auditor	Chas. W. Butler.	W. Humphreys.
Att'y-General	John Atkinson.	Dwight May.
Land Commr.	J. G. Habinger.	C. A. Edmods.
Supt. Pub Ins.	Duane Doty.	C. Hosford.

In the Presidential election of 1868 the following was the vote for the State of Michigan: Grant, 128,509; Seymour, 97,099. Radical majority, 31,481.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	*Democrats.*	*Radicals.*	*Maj.* in 1868.
1—N. B. Eldridge		Henry Waldron	1,602 R.
2—Henry Chamberlain		*Wm. L. Stoughton	7,800 R.
3—D. Darwin Hughes		*Austin P. Blair	3,060 R.
4—Myron Ryder		*Thos. W. Ferry	9,329 R.
5—Byron G. Stout		*Omar D. Conger	1,724 R.
6—J. G. Sutherland		John F. Driggs	3,395 R.

MARYLAND.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	*Democrats.*	*Radicals.*	*Maj.* in 1868.
1—	*Samuel Hambelton.	Henry R. Torbett.	8,057 D.
2—	*Stevenson Archer.	William M. Marine	6,874 D.
3—	*Thomas Swann	Washington Booth.	7,380 D.
4—	John Richie	John L. Smith	785 D.
6—	William H. Merrick	James A. Gary	7,748 D.

MINNESOTA.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	*Democrats.*	*Radicals.*	*Maj* in 1868
1—	C. F. Buck	Mark H. Dunnell.	9,078 R.
2—	I. Donnelly (free trade)	John T. Averill.	6,318 R.

The vote in the Second District of Minnesota in 1868 stood as follows: Wilson, Democrat, 13,506; Donnelly, bolting Radical, 11,229; Andrews, regular Radical, 8,595.

MISSOURI.

STATE.

	Liberals.	*Radicals.*
Governor	B. Gratz Brown.	Jos. W. McClurg.
Lieut. Gov	J. J. Gravelly.	Alfred Harland.
Sec. of State	E. F. Weigle.	John S. Stover.
Treasurer	Samuel Hayes.	Chauncy I. Filly.
Auditor	Dan. M. Draper.	G. A. Mozier.
Att'ney Gen.	A. J. Baker.	W. A. John.

The Democrats will have no ticket in the field this year. In 1868 the general vote of the State was as follows; For Governor—McClurg, Radical, 82,107; Phelps, Democrat, 62,780; Radical majority, 19,327. For President—Grant 85,671; Seymour, 59,788; Radical majority, 25,883.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	*Liberals.*	*Radicals.*	*Maj.* in 1868.
1—Chas. H. Johnson		Irwin W. Smith	181 D.
2—*G. A. Finkelburg			2,226 R.
3—William N. Nalle			957 D.
4—Myron Leigh			5,356 R.
5—George A. Smith		*Sam. S. Burdett.	3,479 R.
6—		George Smith	867 R.
7—*Joel F. Asper / J. H. Ellis		Isaac C. Parker.	7,243 R.
8—James G. Blair		J. T. K. Hayward.	1,606 R.
9—*David P. Dyer		Edwin Draper	432 R.

The Democrats have made the following nominations for Congress:

First District	*Erastus Wells.
Third District	*J. R. McCormick.
Sixth District	A Comingo.
Ninth District	Andrew King.

NEVADA.

STATE.

	Democrats	*Radicals*
Governor	L. R. Bradley,	F. A. Tritle.
Lieut. Governor	Frank Denver.	J. Singerland.
Sec. of State	J. D. Drieshach.	Jas. D. Minor.
Treasurer	J. Schoing.	Lew. Wines.
Comptroller	O. K. Stampley.	W. W. Hobart
Att'y General	L. A. Buckner.	W. Campbell.
Judge Sup. Court.	John Garber.	J. S. Slauson.

The vote for President in 1868 was: Grant, 6,480; Seymour, 5,218. Radical majority, 1,262.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Democrat.	*Radical.*
C. W. Kendall.	Thomas Fitch.

The majority for Fitch, Radical for Congress, in 1868, was 881.

NEW JERSEY.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	*Democrats.*	*Radicals.*	*Maj.* in 1868.
1—	Benjamin E. Lee	J. W. Hazleton	3,675 R.
2—	Samuel C. Parker	W. A. Newell	805 D.
3—	*John T. Bird	Robert Rusling	4,124 D.
4—	Philip Rafferty	*John Hill	79 R.
5—	{*Orestes Cleveland. / Æneas Fitspatrick.}	G. A. Halsey / G. B. Halsted	2,248 D.

NEW YORK.

STATE.

	Democrats.	*Radicals.*
Governor	John T. Hoffman.	S. L. Woodford.
Lt-Governor	Allen C. Beach.	Sign. Kaufman.
Comptroller	Asher P. Nichols.	A. W. Palmer.
State Prison In.	Solomon Schen	J. Parkhurst.
Canal Commis'rs	John D. Fay	Absalom Nelson
	G. W. Chapman	Alex. Barkley.
	Temperance	*Labor Reform.*
Governor	Myron H. Clark.	Jas. S. Graham.
Lt-Governor	C. C. Leigh.	Conrad Kuhn.
Comptroller	J. H. Bronson.	Peter J. Meney.
State Prison In.	H. Wilcox.	R. A. Howes.
Canal Commis'rs	J. B. Edwards.	John J. Baum.
	W. W. Dowd.	C. C. Barrett.

Seymour's majority in 1868 was 10,666. Hoffman's majority, 27,943. Nelson's majority in 1869 was 20,241.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	*Democrats.*	*Radicals.*	*Maj.* in 1868
1—	Dwight Townsend.	Caleb C. Norvell	1,393 D
2—	Thomas Kinsella	Silas B. Dutcher	11,926 D
3—	*Henry W. Slocum	{E. D. Webster / R. M. Whiting}	2,864 D
4—	{R. R. Roosevelt, Tam. & Mog. / M. T. McMahon}	Andrew J. Leggatt.	16,050 D
5—	William R. Roberts		14,153 D
6—	*Samuel S. Cox	{Horace Greeley / T. E. Stewart.}	2,680 D
7—	Smith Ely, Jr.	{Benj. A. Willis / Davlan Alpine}	12,471 D
8—	{*James Brooks, J. Wadsworth Y'd}	George Wilkes.	11,621 D
9—	{*Fernando Wood. / W. S. Hillyer, Y.D.}	Wm. A. Darring / Morris Ellinger}	7,320 D
10—	*Clarkson N. Potter.	James Westervelt	3,833 D
11—	W. C. S. Sherman.	Charles St. John	322 D
12—	William H. Phillips.	*John H. Ketcham	425 R
13—	Joseph H. Tuthill	James G. Lindsley	569 D
14—	Eli Perry	{Minard Harder, / J. Hastings, L. R}	2,744 D.
15—	Joseph M. Waren.	J. Thomas Davis	2,413 R.
16—	John Rodgers	Andrew Williams	2,210 R.
17—	George Mott	{*Wm. A. Wheeler. / *Jas. M. Marvin. / Samuel McKeown}	8,978 R.
18—	John M. Carrol		2,103 R.
19—	Joseph Julland	Elbert H. Prindle	3,393 R.
20—	Andrew Cornwall.	Clinton L. Merriam.	3,348 R.
21—	Abram B Weaver	{Ellis H Roberts. / E. C. Bill, L. R.}	1,381 R.
22—	M. J. Shoecraft.	{W. E. Lansing. / C. Caikins, Tem.}	9,582 R.
23—		{R. H. Duell / *D. McCarthy}	5,015 R
24—	G. B. Daniels	{John E. Seely / W. Hosmer, T}	4,491 R.
25—	H. D. Comstock.	W. H. Lamport	3,808 R.
26—	Edgar K. Apgar.	{Milo Goodrich / Geo. D. Beers}	5,112 R.
27—	Lucius Robinson.	H. B. Smith	5,467 R.
28—	{J. P. Butts (s. t.) / J. H. White (l. t.)}	Chas. H. Holmes / Freeman Clarke.	2,690 R.
29—	Jas C. Shepherd.	Seth Wakeman	3,137 R.
30—	Wm. Williams.	Lyman K. Bass	1,711 R.
31—	Chas. D. Murray	W. F. Sessions	6,983 R.

RHODE ISLAND.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	*Democrats.*	*Radicals.*	*Maj.* in 1868.
1—Nicholas Van Dyck.		{*Thos. A. Jenckes. / Thomas Davis. / Benj. L. Eames.}	3,915 R.
2—George H. Browne.		Jas. M. Pendleton.	1,492 R.

TENNESSEE.

STATE.

	Democrat.	*Radical.*
Governor	John C. Brown	Wm. R. Wisener.

The vote cast for Governor last year in this State was as follows: Senter, Conservative, 120,333; Stokes, Radical, 55,036; Conservative majority, 65,297.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	*Democrats.*	*Radicals.*
1—James White		{*Roderick R. Butler. / Alfred Kinney (negro).}
2—A. Blizard		Horace Maynard.
3—A. E. Garrett		*William B. Stokes.
4—John M. Bright		
5—Edwin I. Golladay		*William F. Prosser.
6—W. C. Whittnorne		
7—Robert P. Caldwell		
8—W. W. Vaughan		W. J. Smith.

As the election of 1869 completely revolutionized the political character of the State, the vote cast for members of Congress in 1868, would indicate nothing of the present strength of the parties in the districts, and we therefore omit the table.

VIRGINIA.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	*Conservatives.*	*Radicals.*	*Maj.* in 1869.
1—John Critcher		{Dr L M Norton / (negro.) / W. W. Douglas}	646 R.
2—R. B. Bolling		*James H. Platt	5,526 R.
3—	Albert Ordway	*Charles H. Porter	4,270 R.
4—	Wm. L. Owen	W. H. H. Stowell	3,533 C.
5—	R. T. W. Duke	Alexander Rives	3,114 C.
6—	John T. Harris		11,544 C.
7—	Elliott M. Braxton.	L. McKenzie (Ind.)	4,805 C.
8—	William Terry	R. W. Hughes (Ind.)	8,473 C.

WISCONSIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Dist.	*Democrats.*	*Radicals.*	*Maj.* in 1868.
1—	Alexander Mitchel.	William P. Lyons.	429 R.
2—	Amasa G. Cook	Geo. W. Hazletine.	5,674 R.
3—	John Strachan	J. Allen Barber	6,741 R.
4—	Chas. A. Eldridge	J. A. Watrous	4,483 D.
5—	Joseph Stringham	*Philetus Sawyer	4,088 R.
6—	Alexander Meggett	Jere. M. Rusk	9,687 R.

DAKOTA has elected a Democratic member of Congress. The result was no sooner announced than, after the Radical fashion, the defeated party declares his purpose to contest the seat to which his Democratic opponent is elected.

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION.

More complete returns from the West Virginia election indicate more clearly the sweeping change that is going on in the political sentiments of the country, and the utter loathing in which GRANT's administration is held by those who most sensibly feel the arbitrary weight of Radical oppression.

It is now conceded that the Democratic majority will reach two thousand, a change of seven thousand since 1868, when GRANT was a candidate for the Presidency. We especially congratulate the people of our sister State, that they are at length released from Radical thralldom, and are henceforth to assert their manhood and enjoy the practical benefits of free government. These are blessings of which the value is inestimable, and which the people of West Virginia have achieved for themselves in ths face of the most bitter and proscriptive tyranny.

This result carries with it a lesson by which the administration should profit It should teach GRANT and his advisers that the love of liberty is implanted deep in the hearts of the people, and that though fraud and force may flourish for their little day, the great underlying principles of a representative government will arise in their might and assert themselves, despite the grinding heel of despotism.

For years nearly or quite half the citizens of West Virginia have been disfranchised by Radical registration laws that were simply intended to give the Radical party an indefinite lease of power in the State. In view of this state of the case, the Democratic triumph is all the more complete and glorious. It shows that the power of Radicalism is losing its hold upon those who for years have acted and voted with that party.

This is a hopeful sign, and it augurs well for the future welfare of this country, when we see men boldly deserting a party that has grown monstrous in its corruptions and oppressions, and coming out on the side of a free government, and maintaining that individual and State sovereignty, without which a representative government is a gilded mockery, and a despotism where selfish greed and personal ambition take the place of the settled principles of pure monarchy.

We hail this accession to the advancing and continually increasing column of the defenders of personal and national liberty, with unfeigned pleasure. It speaks hopefully of the future, and nerves anew those who are struggling against the tyrant in other States. We know not what the result may be in Missouri one week from to-day, but we hope to have the pleasure of recording in our issue of the 9th of November the triumph of liberal principles in that State. If the banner of GRANT, carried by the proscriptionist MCCLURG, goes down in that State, his star is is set forever, and his becoming the weak and flexible tool of the bad men of his own party, will have the effect of tarnishing all the military honors he ever won.

WE "chalk up" on West Virginia, and that, too, with pleasure. The latest returns indicate that the Democratic majority will fall but little if any below 2,000, instead of being only 1,132 as published in our last issue. We made up our table of yesterday morning from the best and most reliable information that came to hand. As we always try to make it a point to give only reliable information, we placed the Democratic estimate uniformly below what was claimed, choosing rather to await a confirmatory count of the vote. We are pleased to-day to record the realization of the most sanguine hopes of the Democracy. A Democratic Governor, a Democratic Legislature, two Democratic Congressmen and a Democratic United States Senator, is a magnificent start for West Virginia in her Democratic career. May she grow in good works as she grows older.

THE New York *Tribune* speaks as follows of the West Virginia election:

The Republican leaders of West Virginia did not believe in the policy of Universal Amnesty and the removal of all disfranchisements—at least they could not see that the time had yet come to give effect to that policy. Hence, they stood out against it, and it has submerged them, as was inevitable. Through the Republican party or over it, Re-enfranchisement was sure to be effected at an early day; and it, through their mistaken choice, has been carried over them. Such is the moral of last Thursday's election, which those who will may execrate, but that will not alter the facts.

The *Tribune*, in this instance, takes a very sensible view of the situation, but unfortunately for its logic, in the same issue, it clamors for the disfranchisement of the voters of New York, and calls for the aid of the bayonet to control the election in that city. In New York, as in Missouri, however, a similar lesson to that of West Virginia will be taught the administration on Tuesday next.

THE Official *Gazette* of Florence has notified the Garibaldini that the penalty of serving in the armies of France will be loss of citizenship. This we consider a most sensible course. That GARIBALDI is willing to make an

THE New York *Sun*, Radical, publishes a list of over a dozen of scoundrels, felons, pickpockets and robbers who have been sworn in as United States Deputy Marshals to serve in New York city to "secure an honest election" on the 8th of November. The list includes the following for the Eighth ward: A white man who had served ten years in Sing Sing State prison for burglary and never pardoned; a colored man and a white man now confined in the Tombs prison, both indicted and awaiting trial for highway robbery; an unpardoned pickpocket who had served terms in the New York and Massachusetts State prisons; a newly released State prison convict; a panel thief and penitentiary convict who has just been released from Blackwell's Island; Dutch Fred, keeper of a house of ill-fame; the keeper of a dance house frequented by the lowest prostitutes, pimps, thieves and "badger pullers;" a homicide and several other lesser criminals belonging to the Sixth, Tenth, and Fifteenth wards. Several hundred special Marshals have been appointed in New York, including one hundred colored citizens, all at a cost of $10 each per day for several days before and after the election.

IT seems that Florida is also to have one of GRANT'S full, and fair and free elections. Here is what the Jacksonville *Union*, one of the carpet-bag organs, says about it: "The Republican State Executive Committee have received assurances from Washington that United States troops will be sent to Florida just previous to the 8th of November, in order to preserve the peace during the election in the troublesome counties. These troops will be stationed in Columbia, Jackson, Hamilton and two or three other counties. United States Commissioners have been appointed in every county by Judge WOOD, of the United States Circuit Court, and the United States Marshal has appointed a strong force of deputies in every county to assist in preserving the peace."

LONG JOHN WENTWORTH defined his position the other day in the presence of a Chicago *Republican* reporter:

"I never notice any thing that is said about me in the newspapers. I have been often abused in the newspapers, but I don't find that it has hurt me worth one cent. I never would complain of them, because I leave to them the same liberty that I ask for myself. When I was Mayor of this city I did pretty much as I d——d pleased, and when I was in Congress I did pretty much as I d——d pleased. I have been a heap of things in connection with this city—I have been Congressman, Mayor, and Police Commissioner—and in all these positions I did pretty much as I d——d pleased, and let the newspapers do the same."

THE free trade organs are congratulating themselves on the growth of their doctrines in Pennsylvania, and claim that every Democratic Congressman gained owed his election to this cause. With any one acquainted with the politics of our State, no argument is necessary to prove the falsity of the assertion. The Democratic party is only one district openly declared for free trade, and even in that one were not united on the issue.—*Phila. Press.*

A very singular statement after having charged over and over again that the Democracy of this State were in favor of free trade.

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD has removed to Philadelphia, and will make that city his home.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to the Evening Post.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the Public Debt Statement issued to-day:

Debt bearing interest in coin	195,067,000 00
Interest	48,817,602 74
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	590,700 00
Interest	275,660 02
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	339,311,735 00
Interest	44,568,796 00
Debt bearing no interest	400,058,614 88
Total outstanding	$2,422,191,992 24
Total principal and interest, including interest due and unpaid	2,471,730,812 06
Coin in Treasury	103,131,073 48
Currency in Treasury	26,815,283 93
Debt less amount in Treasury	2,341,784,355 55
Decrease for the month	5,129,275 73
Decrease since March 1, 1870	93,544,121 62
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable on lawful money, and the amount outstanding	64,618,832 00
Interest accrued and not paid	128,237,664 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	2,412,683 12
Balance of interest paid by the United States	6,462,602 37

SECRETARY DELANO

Entered upon his duties of the Interior Department this morning. He attended the Cabinet meeting at noon.

CAPT. N. B. HARRISON,

Commander of the United States ship Congress died suddenly this morning at Key West of pneumonia.

The steamers Kansas and May Flower, of the Tehuantepec surveying expedition, arrived at Key West October 31st. Midshipman J. H. Sawyer died on board the Kansas of remittant fever.

THE PRESIDENT

To-day appointed Vernon Vaughn, of Alabama, Governor of Utah, and Geo. S. Black, of Utah, as Secretary of that Territory.

The Secretary of the Trreasury yesterday fixed the rate of issue of circulating notes to National Banks at ninety per centum upon all 5 and 6 per cent. United States gold bearing bonds.

MORE MILITARY LAW.

The commanding officer at Fort McHenry has been directed to hold himself in readness with troops under his command, to support the United States marshals, of Maryland, in enforcing the law during the week of election in that State, if necessary

There were thirty-five bids for gold at the Treasury sale in New York yesterday amounting to about $5,010,000,000; highest $111 09; lowest, $110 51.

Late intelligence from Cuba shows that millitary news is meagre. Forty-three persons were drowned on the Island by the storm of the 19th and 20th. The pecuniary damage amounts to $5,000,000.

THE WAR.

STRENGTH OF THE GERMAN ARMIES

LONDON, October 31.—The Cologne *Dispatch* yesterday says: Prussia and the North German Confederation have furnished 740,000 troops for the present war, and the States of South Germany 116,000. Nearly all are now on French soil. They are expected to complete the conquest of France in a short winter campaign.

DIJON TAKEN BY THE PRUSSIANS.

TOURS, October 31.—Madame Bazaine left last evening. An official dispatch received by the Minister to-day from Beaune yesterday, announces that the Prussians have occupied Dijon. The Prussians were 12,000 strong and well provided with artillery. They attacked the city at nine A. M., on Sunday, and the bombardment continued till nearly nightfall. The town was not fortified and the commander of the French was not able to resist with his small force and was compelled to retreat.

DUKE AOSTA OFFICIALLY ACKNOWLEDGED CANDIDATE FOR THE SPANISH THRONE.

MADRID, Oct. 31.—The formal approval of the candidature of Aosta for the Spanish crown by England, Prussia, Italy Austria and Russia, is officially acknowledged by the Spanish Government.

THIERS.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 31.—The *Nouvelliste de Versailles* says, in advance of M. Thiers coming. His visit will certainly be fruitless.

EXPOSED.

Papers lately found at Chateau de Siny are said to compromise several notables, including some of the South German diplomatists.

THE ITALIAN CHAMBERS.

FLORENCE, October 31.—In case of the dissolution of the Italian parliament, now threatened, elections for new deputies will occur on the 20th proximo. Parliament will assemble on the 5th of December.

FRANCE AND ITALY HOBNOBBING.

M. Senard, the French Representative, has congratulated the King on the energy and moderation which have been displayed in the accomplishment of Italian unity. Signor Venosta, replying for the King, expressed thanks for the good words of M. Senard, and added that Italy itself is not only regenerated, but universal civilization promoted by the late events at Rome.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, October 31.—The news from Montevideo is that the Government army has been beaten at Corral Inals by the Blancos army.

ANGLO-INDIAN MAILS VIA ITALY.

LONDON, October 31.—The first Indian mail via Brindisi, Italy, was dispatched from there on the 23d instant. The event was celebrated by a banquet. Edmund Yates, Postoffice Agent, spoke for England.

THE TURKISH MINISTER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 31.—It is rumored that Blaque Bey will not return to Washington.

A HEAVY CONFLICT.

VERSAILLES, October 30.—On Friday last the French drove back the German outposts at Le Bungat, a mile or so east of Fort St. Denis, on the northern boundary of Paris. At evening of that day the French were discovered in occupation in force of the position which they had fortified. To-day, therefore, the second division of the guard attacked the point. After a hot and brilliant fight the French were driven from the position back behind their fortifications. Thirty officers and about twelve thousand men were taken prisoners. The Prussian losses are quite heavy, as the French fought behind their earthworks.

GEN. BOURBAKI TO HIS SOLDIERS.

TOURS, October 21.—General Bourbaki, in view of the capitulation of Metz, has issued a proclamation to his soldiers at Lille, dated yesterday.

He says he has been called upon by the Minister of War to command the army of the north. The task is great, but, for the patriotism and the sentiment, not above his strength. His purpose was to organize immediately a corps d'armee well provided with materials for war to go to the aid of the besieged fortress, and he would give his best attention and his life, if need be, to the work which the Government and all citizens must now pursue, viz.; the national defence, and concord and confidence must now be had. The soldiers and citizens might count upon their patriotism. The endeavors of his life belonged to the common work—to punish the enemy and avenge France.

THE FRANCO-ENGLISH MAILS.

TOURS, October 31.—The journals to-day announce that should the Prussians succeed in cutting railway communication with the North, the French vessels of war will carry the mails between France and England.

CORTES—AOSTA'S CANDIDATURE.

MADRID, October 31.—At the opening of the Cortes to-morrow, the party of the Left will present a proposition of censure against the Government for its course in the matter of Aosta's candidature. The candidature will be officially presented to the Cortes in the early part of the week.

A NEW PORTUGUESE MINISTRY.

LISBON, October 31.—A new Cabinet has been formed under the Presidency of Avila, as follows: Avila, Foreign Affairs; Bishop Vizhi, Interior and Public Instruction; Carralho, Finance; Davego, War; Gomber, Marine.

THE SIEGE OF PFALSBURG.

LONDON, October 31.—The Prussians continue the siege of Pfalsburg languidly, reckoning on starving out the garrison, whose supplies are beginning to fail.

(Evening Telegram Special.)

THE LAST SUMMONS TO SURRENDER—PARIS TO BE BOMBARDED TO-DAY.

VERSAILLES, October 30.—Formal notice of the capitulation of Metz has been sent to Paris under flag of truce. The King of Prussia has announced his determination to immediately bombard the city. He considers that the enormous number of prisoners who must invariably be subject to all the privations of hunger and suffering, consequent upon the long siege of Metz, would, under these circumstances, be more mercifully dealt with, by forcing entry for them into Paris, and be a proper tribute of respect to those who fought best for France.

A large number of reinforcements for the Prussians reached the investing lines to-day.

LONDON, October 31.—The Germans around Paris are holding solemn religious services. The bombardment of the city commences to-morrow.

(Herald Special.)

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE KING WILLIAM.

BERLIN, October 31.—A report is current here that an attempt was made yesterday at Versailles on the life of King William. The King was unhurt, but Gen. Roon, who stood near, was wounded.

DENMARK AND PRUSSIA.

COPENHAGEN October 31. — Prussia has promised Denmark to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty of Prague relative to to North Schleswig. Hence the King in his last speech was enabled to refer to the future with confidence,

THE CHRISTIANS IN DAMASCUS TO BE MASSACRED.

LONDON, October 31.—The persecutions of Christians has been revived in Damascus and so great is the irritation of the natives against them that a general massacre is feared.

BEZAINE'S TREASURES UNEARTHED.

SAARBNUCK, October 31.—Previous to the capitulation of Metz, Bazaine had buried in the earth a *cassie de l'armee* containing 40,000,000 francs in gold and 10,000 000 francs in silver. The Germans forced him to reveal the locality.

AID FOR THE METZIANS.

Droves of sheep cover the roads approaching Metz. The national ambulance society of England are forwarding heavily laden wagons of salt provisions.

WAR NOTES.

A large number of American surgeons have flocked to the neighborhood of Metz, and Saarbruck and are rendering most important service to the wounded of both nations

LONDON, October 31.—It is generally believed on the Stock Exchange that Paris will offer a determined resistance to the besiegers.

The small-pox is raging with violence at Amiens. The disease was brought by fugitives from Paris.

The Polish Jews openly manifest sympathy for France, and in a more decided manner than other natives of Poland. The authorities are obliged to forbid public prayers for the success of the French armies.

TOURS, October 31.—Prefects and military commanders, of great numbers of departments, telegraph to Ministers here expressing the utmost

INDIGNATION AT THE SURRENDER OF METZ,

and a determination to continue the war to the last extremity. The agitation here s extreme, and the contradictory rumors circulating all day contribute to increase the public anxiety. Some assert that peace has been signed without reference to the Tours government; that Bazaine has been acting in accordance with instructions from Napoleon, and that Changarnier, refusing to surrender, took command of the troops in Metz, and will cut his way out. In nearly all the towns of South and West France the National Guards and citizens have made imposing demonstrations in favor of the Republic.

LONDON, October 31.—Late advices from China state that the Christian Missionaries whose lives were threatened at Fung Chow, have been rescued.

Tribune Special.

MOVEMENTS OF FRENCH TROOPS.

LONDON, October 31.—A correspondent writes from Tours on the 28th: I have just returned from Le Maus. There are no troops there, but the Mobiles and National Guards are en route for Rennes, Keratry's headquarters. Every town and village on the road is filled with soldiers. Arms seem abundant, including Chassepots, Remingtons and Snyders. The army of the Loire will pass through Tours. A large infantry force arrived to-day. Troops from Salbois are rapidly joining the Sixteenth Corps as it advances toward Vendome. Their object is inexplicable.

A special correspondent writes from Berlin, 29th: An officer on Moltke's staff writes me from Versailles on the 22d:

WHEN THE PARIS AFFAIR WILL BE ENDED,

No mortal man can certainly tell. My personal calculation is a fortnight or three weeks, but I may mistake. At all events we shall do the business thoroughly, having to be sure of hunger for our best ally.

THE METZ CAPITULATION INCLUDES

67 infantry regiments, 13 battalions of foot Chasseurs, 18 foot and depot battalions, 36 cavalry regiments, namely: 10 Cuirrasseurs, 1 guide, 1 dragoon and 2 lancers, 3 hussars and 3 Chasseurs d'Afrique, also 6 depot squadrons, 115 field batteries, 17 batteries of mitrailleuses, 69 eagles belonging to the infantry, of which there were two formerly taken at Mars la Tours, and 16 cavalry eagles. Including the garrison, the surrendered army originally comprised 221 battalions of infantry and 162 squadrons of horse. The original strength was 210,000 infantry and 21,450 cavalry, 600 guns and 102 mitrailleuses. Besides the Marshals, Bazaine, Canrobert and Le Boeuf, and the three corps commanders, Frossard, De Caen and L'Admirault, there are 40 Division Generals and 100 Brigadiers. Ninety thousand of sound prisoners have been sent to North Germany, and 50,000 to South Germany. The sick and wounded have been distributed in the same proportion.

THE ELECTIONS FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY INDEFINITELY DEFERRED.

LONDON, November 1.—The English dispatch recommending the holding of elections for members of Constituent Assembly immediately, has reached the Prussian headquarters. The Prussian authorities had already sent similar suggestions to Paris. The proposition of the Prussians for an armistice of forty-eight hours in order to facilitate elections was instantly rejected by the Paris Government. It is said the advice of influential Americans hastened the French rejection. Gambetta left Paris expressly to prevent the elections.

The interview between Count Chambord and Count De Paris is to take place at Cappes.

EUGENIE, NAPOLEON AND BAZAINE IN COUNCIL.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—The Empress Eugenie arrived at Wilhelmshohe *incog.* on the morning of Sunday. In the afternoon she visited the Emperor in company with Bazaine.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 1.—The *Independence Belge* to-day publishes a letter from Gen. Boyer, Marshal Bazaine's Aid de Camp,

REFUTING GAMBETTA'S CHARGE OF TREASON,

On the part of his superior. The letter concludes as follows: "We capitulated to famine."

The Prussians entered Metz at one yesterday afternoon, the French having previously laid down their arms at Gregny. The prisoners will go to Germany in small detatchments.

THE CONDITIONS OF CAPITULATION

Include the fortress, the town, all munitions, provisions and other property of State, the surrounding forts, and all arms, flags, &c. The French officers pledged themselves in writing not to re-engage in the war. They were allowed to retain their side arms and luggage in token of the courage shown in defence of the city.

LONDON, November 1.—Various towns in the south of France have been named as the next halting place of the Government. It is probable that Lyons will be finally selected.

MR. FOX,

A farmer of Kings county, Ireland, was yesterday fired upon and wounded by an unknown assassin. There was a large party of men working in an adjoining field at the time, upon whom he called for protection. They, however, refused. Some of his neighbors arrived soon after and succeeded in saving his life.

The *Standard* says: "The Prussian Landwehr reserve has been called out. A corresponding exhaustion of the German strength is inferred."

TOURS, November 1—Gambetta has issued the following:

PROCLAMATION TO THE ARMIES OF FRANCE:

SOLDIERS:—You have betrayed no dishonor, during the three months fortune has been unfavorable to you, owing to incapacity and treachery. You are now rid of unworthy chiefs. If you are prepared under proper guidance to wipe away the outrage, forward! You no longer struggle for a despot, but for a country, for homes burnt, and for families outraged. France is delivered up to the fury of an implacable enemy. You have a sublime mission. Every sacrifice must be made to shame the calumniators who render the army responsible for the infamy of your chiefs, who have justly incurred the stigma of treason at Sedan and crime at Metz. I call upon you to avenge your honor which is that of France. Your brothers in the army of the Rhine already protest against and withdraw from the accursed capitulation. It is for you to raise the standard of France, soiled by the last Bonapart and his accomplices, and recall victory. But practice the Rpublican virtues—discipline, activity and contempt for death. Bear in mind the danger of the country. The time of treachery and weakness is past. The destiny of the country is confirmed. Law, having restored France to serenity, then be free and peaceful citizens of the Republic

STRONG FEELING AGAINST THE NAPOLEONIC DYNASTY.

TOURS, November 1.— The *Francaise* says: The popular feeling toward Napoleon's dynasty is not mere coldness but hatred and contempt. Women's club, at Marseilles propose to erect a guillotine and behead the Bishop of that city as a beginning of the work.

PARIS STILL DEFIANT.

TOURS, November 2.—News has been received from Paris to October 29th. The people were strong in the determination to defend the city to the last. Great numbers of new enrollments in the National Guard were made in order to strengthen the defence of the fortifications. Private subscriptions to pay for the cannon to be placed upon the works had already reached a sufficient amount to purchase a thousand pieces, which were being rapidly made at various works. It was estimated that the rations of fresh and salt meats would subsist the city until the end of January. The journals assert that the bread ought not to be dealt out in rations until Jan. 1st, the supply on hand being ample. Work on the fortifications was progressing actively. In the direction of Bagneux, in spite of the determined opposition of the enemy, a large Redan is in course of construction which is expected to add largely to the defensive strength of that line. The Prussians are constructing heavy batteries near Vezon before Courbeville and at Bas Mendon. They have also planted heavy artillery at Comessy Le Roi. On the 27th, General Trochu received dispatches from Tours the 24th.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

BRUSSELS, October 31.—Italy has been formally notified that Austria will not interfere in the Roman question. It is suggested, however, that a conference of powers be asked to adjust the guarantees which Italy shall offer to the Pope.

CALLING FOR ORGANIZATION.

LONDON, November 2.—A deputation of two thousand persons called upon Gambetta yesterday to petition for the organization of the scattered forces now operating independently in the various departments. Gambetta answered that the salvation of the people was in their own hands; the Government could not even supply them with arms.

The authorities at Tours ascribe

THE LOSS OF DIJON

to the incompetency of Garibaldi's Sardinian officers and their crude organization which relieved the regular French forces at the moment when the latter were most needed.

The *Moniteur* complains of the.

INACTIVITY OF THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE,

Which it says now numbers nearly one hundred thousand men.

LATEST ADVICES FROM PARIS

represent that the ardor of the people is unabated. No doubts of the ability to hold out for weeks are expressed. The fresh meat is said to be sufficient to last until December 15th, and salted provisions five weeks longer, The stores were not judiciously distributed on the 25th ult. and

A RIOT OCCURED IN THE MARKET

of the Arrondissement des Batiquolles. The population rushed into the market en masse, clamoring to be supplied with meat. The outbreak was suppressed without serious difficulty.

The Prussians have succeeded in placing batteries at Courtbevoire Mendon and Bagneux.

FALL OF A BUILDING.

MANCHESTER, November 2.—Last night, while a political meeting was being held in this city, the floor of the building gave way. Many persons were injured. The extent of the disaster is not known.

VISITORS TO THE IMPERIAL PRISONER.

LONDON, November 2.—The Duchess of Hamilton and Princess of Monallo were among the visitors at Wilhelmshohe on Tuesday. M. Pietrie, who had left Cassel, was recalled by telegraph.

THE KING OF ITALY.

FLORENCE, November 2.—King Victor Emanuel is expected here this evening. He will go to Rome about the 15th. The Barbisini palace is now proposed as his residence.

(World Special.)

LONDON, November 2.—A telegram from Versailles furnishes details of the

PREPARATIONS MADE BY THE PRUSSIANS FOR THE ATTACK ON THE FORTS AROUND PARIS,

Which are as follows: The besiegers possess one hundred and eighty guns mounted on field carriages and not on platforms behind their earthworks. These carriages have elevations of guns to the angle of forty-five degrees. The heaviest of these guns throw 70 pound shells, whilst many others throw 12 pound projectiles they have besides two mortars, throwing two hundred pound shells. The range of the batteries at St. Cloud, Bangsville and Gorches, is from three to five kilometres, and can reach as far as the west and southwest curtains of Mont Valerien. The range of those at Mendon, the Bois de Mendon and Clamart, is from four to five kilometres, and will reach forts Issy, Varrors and Montrouge. There are no German troops in the peninsula of Genevilliers, which is wholly occupied by French, who have completed their strong works at Courbevoie, Columbes and Genevilliers by filling the gap between Mont Valerien and St. Denis.

The nearest German works to these posts are at Houilles-Chaton and Carrieres St. Denis between Mont Valerien and Fort D'Issey.

THE FRENCH

Have completed, armed and are occupying five new strong works at Molemarts, Boulogne, Tilton-Court, Pont Du Jour and Molinem. All the French forts are armed with 6¼, 7½, 9 and 10½ inch guns, ranging from 7,925 to 9,000 yards and throwing from 75 to 200 pound shells. The Prussian batteries at Clamart and Mendon are subject to a double line fire from the French forts. The weight and range of the French guns are greater than those of any batteries the Prussians have yet planted.

(Per Associated Press.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Bavarian Government has been instructed to discontinue sending reinforcements to the army around Paris.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE

Left Wilhelmshohe yesterday. She travels strictly *incognito*.

FRENCH PRISONERS EN ROUTE TO GERMANY.

SAARCRUCK, Nov. 2.—Four trains with prisoners arrived here Sunday and Monday. 70,000 prisoners are expected to pass through Saar Louis, and 85,000 are now *en route* to Trevers.

Marshal Bazaine, accompanied by Col. Villette and eight other officers, arrived here Monday, and put up at the Hotel du Nord.

Prince Murat, with 78 French officers, arrived last night. All resumed their journey during the night.

Marshals Canrobert and Le Boeuf are with the Empress at Wilhelmshohe,

NEW BRIESSACH BOMBARDED.

The Prussians opened fire from their heavy guns on New Briessach and Fort Nordier at half past seven this morning.

THE SPANISH THRONE QUESTION.

MADRID, November 1—It is said that the written acceptance of the Spanish Crown has been received from the Duke of Aosta to-day.

A LUCKY STRIKE

A New Oil Well Opened on Armstrong Run. Flowing 1,000 Barrels Per Day—Next!

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.

BRADY'S BEND, PA., November 2.

A new well was struck to-day on the farm of Jacob Wildrew, Armstrong Run and is flowing through the casing one thousand barrels per day, fully. It is said that she has flowed four hundred barrels in the last six hours. This well adjoins the famous Armstrong well and near the James well, which has been flowing one hundred barrels per day for the last month. Several new wells are being drilled, and will be completed shortly. The territory surrounding these wells is being leased rapidly. J. K. F.

THE LOST CAMBRIA.

By Atlantic Cable.)

LONDON, November 2.—The corpse of a female in a jacket and red flannel skirt, and wearing gold earrings and necklace, supposed to have been a victim of the Cambria disaster, was washed ashore at Rathlin Island two days ago.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

Nervous & Debilitated

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable: If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver or urinary organs, or your kidneys frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are you spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint.

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man, Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only ruin their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for.

How many men, from badly-cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in these organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one. Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU

Is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unles done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed,

H. T HELMBOLD.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

DEAD OR ALIVE.

Suspended Animation—A Strange Case in Allegheny—An Inquest Held on a Body yet Warm—Several Instances of Premature Burial.

On Saturday morning Alderman Donaldson was called upon to hold an inquest on the body of a girl named Elizabeth Donaldson, aged about sixteen years, who, it is said, died Saturday morning at the residence of her parents on Franklin street, Fifth ward, Allegheny. The Alderman proceeded to the house, and, upon asking to see the remains, was astonished to find the body warm. The girl, the parents state, took sick about one o'clock on Friday afternoon, complaining of a violent and curious sensation in the head. She continued to get worse, and at nine o'clock in the morning breathing ceased, and she was pronounced to be dead. The singular part of the affair is that from the time she was pronounced dead until last evening, the body remained warm. The inquest was not held on Saturday, at the request of several physicians, but was continued until yesterday when a verdict was rendered, to the effect that the girl had died of disease of the brain. About four o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the extremities began to get cold, but at a late hour last night, we were informed that the girls back, between the shoulders, was still warm.

Certainly this is an extraordinary case, yet not at all an uncommon one, as the past is full similar instances. Many instances of premature sepulture are extant. A learned Bishop of France, named Dupanloupe, about one year ago preached a series of sermons on this subject, and afterwards appeared before the Chamber of Deputies where he gave such startling instances of these hurried burials as to influence the immediate passage of a law which was calculated to prevent the same, giving to the Prefect of each sub-division complete control of all cases where the slightest suspicion of animation existed.

About one year ago, at Woodstock, a little town about forty miles north of Chicogo, a young lady lay for four days apparently dead, at the end of which time her relatives buried her, not without the earnest remonstrance of parties present, who maintained that the body was still warm. When her body was taken off the burial board upon which she had lain for three days, the board was warm, and a young lady of this city, who was present, avers that the body was warm between the shoulders when they put it in the coffin, yet her brother, who was conducting the obsequies, insisted that she was dead and claimed his right to bury her. It was discovered afterward that this same young lady had been in a trance before, similar to the one in which she is supposed to have been buried and in that trance had lain longer than the extent of time which her body was kept before the funeral ceremonies. The authorities took no note of it but there are many who now believe that she was buried alive.

Not long ago a man named O'Brien, living on Centre avenue in this city died suddenly, and was about as suddenly buried. It appears that one of his brothers had some doubts about his death, in fact the story was that the night after they buried him he appeared to one of them and said that he had been buried alive. The brother the next day had the grave opened and found the body turned over on its face, covered with blood and one eye gouged completely out. The story at the time was current on the whole hill. The brother who had him taken up, died himself in two weeks afterwards.

From the Washington *Chronicle*, of a late date, we clip the following, which is another instance of supended animation:

Ella, second daughter of the late Captain B. and Eliza Frazer, aged sixteen years, apparently died, at Homestead, Maryland, of typhoid fever. Her remains were brought to this city and placed in the care of Mr. N. C. Draper, a friend of her family, who resides on Thirteenth street, near B, southwest, for interment. Yesterday evening all the preparations for her funeral had been made—the hearse had arrived, the clergyman who was to preach the funeral sermon was present, and the friends had assembled to assist in the last sad rites. The coffin lids were opened, and those who wished were invited to take a farewell glance at the features they would see no more in this life. A lady (a particular friend of the deceased) clasped her hand, and was astonished and almost shocked to discover that it was perfectly limber, as in life, and that a slight warmth was perceptible about the palms of the hands. She immediately gave notice of the fact, and a physician (Dr. C. P. Griffith) was summoned; and now the hearts of those who had a moment before been bowed down with grief, were lightened by the hope that the vital spark had not fled from the body of their young friend.

The greatest excitement prevailed for a time, but when Dr. Griffith arrived he ordered the hearse to be sent away, and requested the persons assembled to return to their homes.

Dr. Griffith applied every remedy which the nature of the case demanded, and by the aid of the galvanic battery succeeded, after a long time, in producing a pulse of five beats to the minute, but he was finally compelled to desist upon the sad conviction that all attempts to resuscitate would be fruitless.

It is the opinion of nearly every one that this is a clear case of suspended animation, and that if medical assistance could have been rendered at an earlier period, the unfortunate young lady might have been resuscitated. Unfortunately, on account of the fact that she was brought here on the steamer, the lack of the rigidity of her limbs and the warmth of her hands could not be discovered (the coffin lids of course being closed.) It is fearful to think that there was a possibility of saving the life of the young lady by an earlier appliance of restoratives, but it is by no means certain that her life could have been saved even by this, for there are many instances on record where bodies have retained warmth and pliancy for several days after death."

Would it not be well in the present case, notwithstanding the fact that a Coroner's jury has pronounced the girl dead, to defer her interment until the least possibility of her being alive is extinguished? It was the desire of a number of the medical fraternity, yesterday, to make a *post mortem* examination of the body, but the parents and relatives of the girl objected to the matter. To-day will likely develope whether Elizabeth Donaldson is dead or alive.

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

RAN AWAY FROM HOME.

An Eventful History—A Young Wanderer—A Tramp of Five Hundred Miles on Foot—A Death on the Bank of the Mississippi—A Warning to Youth.

Yesterday afternoon, there hobbled into the Mayor's office, in this city, a lad of about twelve years of age, whose appearance told at a glance, that he was suffering from some malady. At the door, opening on Fourth avenue, the lad would undoubtedly have fallen down from weakness had not an officer, who opportunely noticed him, at once come to his support. The boy was guided to a chair, into which he sank apparently utterly exhausted. As soon as the lad had recovered, a POST reporter approached and questioned him as to his condition and his home. As our reporter spoke to the lad, he raised up his drooping head and half opened his eyes as he exclaimed, "My head! Oh! my head!" On his forehead there was a perspiration which gave evidence of fever. A glass of water revived the sufferer, and as he gazed about him his countenance plainly asked "Where am I?" At this juncture Mayor Brush approached the boy; and obtained from him the fact that he was suffering from chills and fever, contracted in the South. His Honor at once dispatched an officer to the Secretary of the Board of Guardians, with instructions to have some one sent to take the lad to the Poor Farm.

A STRANGE HISTORY.

During the absence of the officer, the boy having recovered somewhat, our reporter gained from him the following narrative: He was a resident of Catasaqua, Lehigh county, in this State. Some months ago he was approached at his house by a man by the name of Clyde Miller, who asked him if he could write; the boy replied in the affirmative, when Miller asked him how he would like to go to Alabama and learn to be a railroad clerk. He liked the idea and said he would go, without consulting his parents on the subject. Miller then told him that he was taking a large force of workmen South to build a railroad, and would like to get about five other boys to cook for the men. The boy, who gives his name as Simon McKeever, said that he could get the boys for him, and asked him when he would want them to start. The time was fixed, and on the appointed day Simon and his four companions presented themselves at the railroad depot, with what little traps they had tied up in bundles, and soon were under way for Alabama, where they arrived safely, after considerable travle, by boats and by rail. The precise locality where the railroad was to be built, young McKeever could not tell, but says that it was not far from

THE ALABAMA RIVER.

On arriving at the scene of operations Miller did not, according to promise, give Simon any clerking to do, but placed him in one of the shanties to cook, much to his disappointment. Scarcely two weeks had elapsed before all the boys, save one, were attacked by the chills and fever. They were placed in a temporary hospital and afforded such treatment as was but calculated to increase the malady from which they were suffering. Miller, finding that his patients showed no hope of speedy recovery, stepped into the hospital one day and told the boys that they would have to vacate their quarters, as he couldn't be bothered with them any longer. This was bad news for the invalids, but a second visitation from Miller convinced them that he was in earnest, and that they had to leave.

Without money, without friends, sick and over two thousand miles from their homes, the lads prospects were not of the most brilliant description. Travel, however, they must, and they arose from their straw beds, and weak and suffering, started out on their weary march toward the Keystone State. After tramping over dusty roads, under the oppressive rays of

A SOUTHERN JULY SUN,

for over three weeks, the lads reached the Mississippi river. Here two of the company of wanderers succeeded in obtaining the privilege of working their way to Cairo. What the fate of the two boys was McKeever is unable to tell.

After the boat had departed on its upward trip, the three boys who had been left, remained in a marine hospital, somewhere on the Mississippi shore, for about ten days, when once more, they took up the march northward.

The three companions had tramped for about two weeks along the line of the great river, when one of the party, named Thomas McNeil, declared that he could go no farther, and the poor lad lay down on the road side in an almost dying condition. Simon and the remaining lad, Robert McTosh, held a council, when it was determined that McTosh should watch by the side of McNeill, while Simon should go in search of a farm house and ask for help. Off he trudged, and at about a mile from where he had left McNeill, he happened upon

AN OLD SHANTY

which was inhabited by a colored family named Jackson. He made known his errand, and the oldest of the colored boys, of whom there were several about the shanty, consented to accompany McKeever and help the sufferer to the shanty.

What was the grief and surprise of Simon, on arriving at the spot where he had left his suffering companion, to find that during his absence McNeill had died. The colored youth looked on in amazement as the two boys mingled their tears over the remains of their companion. The body was covered over with leaves and brush-wood, and then Simon and the colored boy repaired to the home of the colored people again.

In the evening, with the assistance of the colored people, poor McNeill's remains were placed in a rough box. A grave was dug near the bank of the Mississippi and, just as the sun was disappearing in the Western horizon, the dead body was lowered into its lonely grave. As the lad narrated this portion of his story,

HIS EYES FILLED WITH TEARS,

And for a time he was unable to procede.

Not desiring to weary the boy, we asked him but few more questions, the substance of his replies to which was to the effect, that after the burial of McNeill the other two, walking most of the way, now and then begging a ride on a wagon or a steamboat, eventually reached Cairo. Here McTosh, who had been complaining greatly, took sick and gained admission to an hospital, where, after an illness of two weeks, he, too, died.

Young McKeever, now without a friend or companion to speak to, in a strange part of the country, almost gave up in despair, when he accidentally fell in with a stranger, who procured him a situation on the steamboat "City of Cairo" as dish washer. On this boat the boy made a trip to Kansas, where he again was taken down with

CHILLS AND FEVER.

He did not desire to go to an hospital, but through the kindness of railroad officials and others to whom he told his story, was provided with transportation to this city.

As we noticed, still suffering, the poor lad arrived in Pittsburgh yesterday. Efforts were made by Mayor Brush to have the boy taken charge of by the Board of Guardians. These failed, as did a similar effort to obtain the sufferer admission to the Homeopathic Hospital. Last evening, however, at his own expense, his Honor procured a carriage and had the young wanderer taken to the Soldier's Home, where he gave orders to have every attention paid the sufferer and the bill sent to him. Verily our Mayor is a kind hearted man and deserves credit for his prompt action. The parents of the lad have been communicated with and doubtless more will be developed in a few days.

ON THE TRACK.

The Race at Oakland Park on Saturday—Good Time Made—The Race Not Finished—The Last Heat to be Run To-day.

On Saturday afternoon two of our well known trotters flew over the ground at Oakland Park for a purse of five hundred dollars. The entries were Mr. Anderson's horse "Bob" and John Watson's mare, "Annie Watson," both known as first class trotters and general favorites among the turfites. It was not until three o'clock that the horses entered the magic circle and appeared ready for business. "Annie" was first to make her appearance on the track, closely covered up with her blanket. Presently "Bob" answered the call of the bell, and soon both animals were uncovered, and trotted around the track for the benefit of the spectators. They both appeared in excellent order, full of life and spirit, and received the praise of all who were present.

Four attemps were made before the horses got off, and when they did, "Bob" had a little the advantage, and came in in 2:38¼, with the mare about two lengths behind.

In the second heat "Bob" had the lead again at the start, but "Annie" closed up when near the quarter pole and on coming down the home stretch pressed "Bob" a good deal coming in first in 2:37¾. As soon as the drivers could turn their horses they approached the judges stand where Mr. McKelvy claimed the heat, announcing that the driver of Annie had fouled him when near the first quarter pole. After some conversation, the judges awarded the heat to "Bob" which award didn't seem to go down very favorably with those who had invested pretty heavily on the mare.

The third heat was much the same as its predecessor, "Bob" taking the lead and being passed by "Annie" at the quarter pole. The mare, however, this time kept the position and came in ahead in 2:36¾, amid great cheering. The fourth heat resulted in another victory for Annie in 2:36¾.

Darkness had already approached when the trotters were called for the last heat. The heats now stood two and two, and many of those who had invested before increased their bets, while not a few "hedged" in order to keep even. There were two false starts before the horses got off, and when they did leave the judges' stand, that was the last seen of them until they neared the home stretch, when "Bob," who maistained the advance from the half mile pole, came in ahead. At the termination of the race, the driver of "Annie" claimed the race by a foul, alleging that "Bob's" driver had run into him on that portion of the track most distant from the Judges' stand. The conclusion was that the Judges ruled that the heat should be run over this afternoon, bets and pools to await the result. The announcement was not received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people. As it is raining at the hour we write this morning, it is hardly probable that the race will be decided to-day, and that the conclusion will be postponed, "on account of the weather."

One thing is certain; the race of Saturday was conducted on the dead square, and its termination is looked forward to with unusual interest by the lovers of the turf.

Terrible Accident.

A little boy, named Pater, was seriously, if not fatally, injured on Saturday while playing about one of the new buildings just completed, and adjoining Frazer's block in the Diamond, Allegheny. The youth, who is about thirteen years of age, was standing on the first floor of the building referred to, when by some accident one of the plumbers at work in one of the upper stories, dropped a piece of gas pipe from his hand which fell through the hatchway, and alighted on the boy's head, cutting a deep gash in his head. The lad was immediately picked up and conveyed to his father's residence on Pitt alley, where several surgeons were summoned and did all in their power to relieve young Pater's sufferings and save his life. At a late hour last night, it was scarcely expected that the boy would survive.

Mrs. Gates and Mrs. James.

Mrs. Gates.—Good morning, Mrs. James. How well you are looking; far better than when I saw you last.

Mrs. James.—Oh yes; I am much better than I have been for a long time, and I am now on my way for more of my favorite medicine—Plantation Bitters. One bottle of it is worth all the doctors in the world. No more doctors for me.

Mrs. Gates.—Nearly every one speaks well of Plantation Bitters, and I have a mind to try it myself. The fact is, I have no appetite, strength or energy for anything. Mary and Lizzie are in the same way, and lounge about the house all day long, good for nothing.

Mrs. James.—My word for it, Mrs. Gates, just let them try Plantation Bitters moderately three times a day, and you will see a wonderful improvement.

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss. for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

MS&W.

For Dyspepsia.

Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventative against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark*, (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York and sold by all druggists.

Education

Is so much more general in America than in older countries that every one here knows the importance of using nothing foor cooking purposes that is not known to be pure. Still some do not know, and it is for their benefit that we write that the "Empire Brand" are almost the only pure flavoring extracts now offered, and as every bottle contains one-third more than those of other makers, they will recommend themselves. Cornwell & Sherman, New York, are the proprietors, but all grocers and druggists have them.

WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 A MONTH) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:6mw-E.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SEVERAL MEN who can give good reference as to ability and industry, to act as agents for the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, on a salary in this city and other territory. To men who prefer working in the country we will furnish horse, wagon, harness and general outfit. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED. Call on or address, WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. oct13:mw&f-4wd&4w

WANTED.—AGENTS. (20 PER DAY) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1yw-E.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,

W. H. CHIDESTER,
267 Broadway, New York.

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially,

EDWARD CARTER,
se24-3mw "R" 2 Amity st., New York.

$60 A WEEK PAID AGENTS IN A new business. Address, Saco Novelty Co., Saco, Me. sep3:1yw

20,000 AGENTS WANTED

A WATCH GIVEN GRATIS to every person male or female, and sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER, sep3:4w 267 Broadway, New York.

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet, without risk, and without interfering with your other business. Address, confidentially, D. SUMNER, 704 Broadway, New York. sep2:4w

Dress Goods!
DRESS GOODS!
Dress Goods!
FOR
30 cents worth 50 cents.
40 cents worth 60 cents.
50 cents worth 75 cents,
NEW GOODS.
NEW GOODS!
Bell & Moorhouse,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Great Reduction in Prices.

EXECUTORS' SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE of J. M. PORTER, dec'd, will expose at public sale

On Tuesday, November 22, 1870,

A farm known as the IRWIN FARM, containing **One Hundred and Sixty-three Acres**, more or less, situated in Burrel township, Westmoreland county, about one hundred yards from A. V. R. R. and Allegheny river, reserving the right of coal under said farm. This farm is well watered by a number of good springs, and in a good state of cultivation, and has an orchard of various kind of fruits. There is a comfortable dwelling house, double log barn and other outbuildings, and is situated in a good community.

Terms of sale, or any information in reference to the above farm can be had of the Executors, residing at Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pa.

Sale to commence on farm at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES B. FULTON,
WM. V. EVANS,
JAMES McCALL, Sr., } Executors.
Tarentum, Oct. 20, '70. oct22:td&w-t.no.22

SPECIAL NOTICES

A NEW SENSATION.
THE AROMATIC
FURNITURE POLISH.

The large and increasing sale speaks for the merits of the preparation. For sale only by

JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,
No. 84 Market Street.

ORIENTAL CREAM
Beautifies the Complexion!

Ladies who demand a par excellent article for the toilet—or none—generally use

Gourand's Oriental Cream,

Universally admitted to be the best and purest preparation in use. So say the majority of the fair sex, and their decree must be law. It is free from all deleterious ingredients, and harmless in its application. Ladies will be sure to get the genuine preparation by calling at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
No. 84 MARKET STREET,
Corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. BROWN, NO. 30 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

ANOTHER GIANT STRIDE HAS been made in chemical science. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is an astonishing improvement on all preparations for restoring the natural color of gray hair, heretofore known. It is pellucid, cooling, limpid, inodorous, and never fat'ing, and has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

JUST OUT.
"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES,"
For Colds, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis. none so good, none so pleasant, none cure as quick.
RUSHTON & CO.,
30 Astor House, New York.
Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseat ing "BROWN CURER THINGS." dec20

LOVE AND MARRIAGE.—A dress an I Gentlemen, if you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you, without money, a d without price, valuable information, that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked. Address, ARAH S. LAMBERT, Greenpoint, Kings county, N. Y. se26:3md

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in
Roofing Slate!
—AND—
TINNED SLATING NAILS,
Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap9:w

NORTH CAROLINA
LAND AGENCY.
250 FARMS
FOR SALE IN
North Corolina.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS, Land Agents, offer for sale a large number of Farms, Mines, Mills and Water Powers. Reference is made to the public men generally of the State. D. W. Courts was, for fifteen years, Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

Those wishing may communicate with them by letter or in person, at Ruffin, N. C.

D. W. & W. J. COURTS,
LAND AGENTS, RUFFIN, N. C.
oc17

FOR SALE BY DICKS & LEFSTROM, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 49, Sixth St. late St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A splendid Farm of 165 acres in Beaver county, Pa., about 120 acres cleared, balance in good timber, is well watered by never failing springs, has a good orchard, good buildings, within one mile of a railroad station and the Ohio river. Price $14,000.

Also, a No. 1 Farm of 127 acres in Beaver Co., Pa., within ½ mile of the Ohio river, and railroad station, about 100 acres cleared, balance in timber, land all level and first class, a new brick house, new bank barn and other out buildings in good repair, well watered by springs, good Orchard and good road to the place. Price $14,000.

Also, a good Hotel, has 12 rooms and is doing an extensive business. The house contains 8 rooms, halls and cellar, also a double porch, a good frame stable for twelve horses, a good ice house and other outbuildings—all in good repair. The reason the owner offers it for sale is old age and no help. There is a bargain in this property. Price $4,000.

Also, a number of choice properties in a little village on the Ohio river, consisting of residences and large lots, ½ mile from the railroad, has a good school house. Prices low and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of 47 acres, more or less, within one half mile from Leetsdale, on the P. F. W. & C. R. R., only 14 miles from the city. We will sell this in a whole, or in tracts from 5 acres up, to suit the purchaser, at $200 per acre.

We have also a number of choice farms, city and suburban property too numerous to mention. Therefore to parties wishing to invest in real estate we would say to give us a call, as we are personally acquainted with the properties we offer for sale, and are able to give true statements to any party inquiring for them. We are also willing to accompany any parties wishing to look at property, such defraying delay and trouble in finding it.

DICKS & LEFSTROM,
49 SIXTH STREET (late St. Clair,
de4tf Pittsburgh

VALUBLE FARM
FOR SALE.

A No. 1 farm for sale, containing 55 acres, in Allegheny county, Pa., within one-half mile of the Washington pike, nine miles from Pittsburgh, one half mile of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, one-half mile of Bridgeville, handy to stores and church; one-half of the farm is cleared in a good state of cultivation. A LOG HOUSE, New Frame stable, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, Never Failing Spring, and a young orchard. It adjoins the farms of Isaac Craig, Dr. Pyeatt and James Backmore. THOMAS A. MASON Sr.
sep3-3mw Moorhead P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR GEO. E. WARING'S NEW ILLUSTRATED FARM BOOK—THE HANDY BOOK OF HUSBANDRY. A Guide for Farmers, Young and Old. Fully endorsed by the *American Agriculturist*, the *New York Tribune*, and by personal letters from the Presidents of the following named State Agricultural Societies: New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, and by our Leading Farmers. Hon. W. S. Clark, *President* of the *Mass. Agl. College*, says: "It is one of the cheapest and best books on Agriculture, and should be in the hands of every farmer. A splendid selling book in the hands of active men and women. Address the Publishers, E. B. TREAT & CO., 654 Broadway, New York. Also an Independent book in every household, OUR HOME PHYSICIAN, a new and reliable family medical guide, by Dr. Geo. M. Beard of New York. In great demand, as thousands are eager to know how to save Money, Health and Life. sep3 2tw

BANK NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,
Solicitor for Association
PITTSBURGH, June 17, 1870. jun6:6mw

OVER $4,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet re-ir d and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Oronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmeless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agreeable flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say that over 10,000,000 pounds were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

BACKACHE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, or any affections that interfere with the functions of these organs, always cause great pain and weakness in the small of the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists, sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.

GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
28 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. A. G. WALTER,
Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH,

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its **Conservative part**, the saving and restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jel1:1yw

Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m

HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealsrs at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded for prize clubs. Specimen copy free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newburgh, N. Y. oct15:1yw

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Patrick McMasterson, late of the borough of Birmingham, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the same will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES SALISBURY, J. P.,
au5:1td&6tw Administrator.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PITTSBURGH
Drug House!

GOURAND'S ORIENTAL CREAM.
MILK OF VIOLETTES,
HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.
LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH!
WAGGONER'S FRENCH ENAMEL.
RANDALL'S CIRCASSIAN CREAM.

CORNER OF FOURTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.
A. Torrence & Co

DR. WHITTIER
CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated: Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects—Dizziness, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, unmindfulness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improper, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial: he never fails.

A particular attention given to all female complaints, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Falling, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis, Ammenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that give a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail in a sealed envelope for two stamps. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enables them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicine can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours, 9 A. M to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M.

Office, No. 9 Wylie Street, near Court House, Pittsburgh, Pa. apr5:d&w

Duff's College.

NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

An Old and Reliable Institution!
Harper's Edition of Duff's Bookkeeping.
Used as a Text Book.
PENMANSHIP.
Instructions and Lectures daily by Wm. H. Duff.
BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT,
Charles P. Duff, Superintendent.
For Circulars address P. DUFF & SONS.

P. DUFF & SONS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
au20:1t and & w 3m No. 124 Second Avenue.

Dr. D. PETERSON,
CHIROPODIST,

Removes Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails in a few minutes, without bleeding or Causing Soreness. Enlarged, Stiff Bruised or Crooked Toe Joints Treated Successfully.

Terms—Are cash down as soon as operation is performed.

OFFICE, 49 SIXTH STREET,
(LATE ST. CLAIR,)
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours: 8 A. M. to 12 M., 1 to 6 P. M.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York City. aug6-3mw

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetiser; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by Druggists. Price, One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. If it is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S VITUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper, both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1. In quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar, or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quarter.

Address 619 State St., Chicago.
may14:1yw

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

SYNOPSIS OF ALL ATTEMPTS AT NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 27.—The following summary of negotiations on the part of the neutral powers of Europe for an armistice, is published from an authentic source:

After reciting the determination of neutrals to seize the first opportunity for mediation that presented itself, the document proceeds: Russia, on Jules Favre's visit to Prussian headquarters, believed that the long-looked-for opportunity had arrived. At this moment the reception of the Prussian note on the subject of the probable early starvation of Paris, caused a change in the idea of the neutrals, when, however, they pressed the subject of mediation again Russia held back on the ground that mediation, unsupported by force, would be worthless. The conditions of peace must be left exclusively to belligerents. The course was still possible to convoke the National Assembly which alone was competent to decide the question of peace or war in view of these considerations. It was England that proposed an armistice and in this she was supported by all neutral powers.

QUEENSTOWN, October 28.—The steamship Holland from New York arrived today.

LONDON, October 38.—The steamer Russia has arrived out.

RESULTS OF THE SURRENDER OF METZ.

LONDON, October 28.—The capitulation of Metz was not signed until Thursday night. The city will be occupied by the Germans to-morrow. The whole number of Prussians now represented is one hundred and seventy-three thousand, including three Marshals and six thousand officers. One hundred guns were fired in Berlin yesterday in honor of the event,

THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

A dispatch to the London *Times* from Berlin intimates that the French had rejected the German terms of armistice, but thinks that the fall of Metz will lead them to reconsider their determination.

LORD LYONS,

British Minister to France, is preparing to leave Tours. He has engaged the first floor of the Hotel De La Paix, in Bordeaux.

THE WAR BUDGET.

Le Pays estimates the expenses of the war, beginning with the cost of ammunition since 1868, at four hundred and sixty million pounds.

WAR NOTES.

TOURS, October 28.—The government continues to withhold the news of the operations on the Loire. All that is known is that vast bodies of troops have been maneuvering for some days, and that great battles are imminent near Le Mous and Orleans.

Nothing has been received from Paris to-day, but is privately reported that several successful sorties were recently made.

The official report of the capitulation of Schlestadt has been received by the Minister of the Interior.

Advices from Besancon show that successful resistance has been offered to the German invaders of the eastern provinces.

Thiers started for Paris to-day.

THE DUKE OF AOSTA.

MADRID, October 27, via. Tours, October 28.—It is reported that the Great Powers have returned answers favorable to the condition of the Duke of Aosta.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, October 28.—It is certain that the Italian Parliament will be dissolved and a new ministry formed.

HEAVY FIRING AT PARIS.

LONDON, October 28.—Heavy rifle firing was heard to-day near Paris, the sound coming from the defenses between Lavillette and Mont Martre.

The Germans who occupied Versaul in considerable force have left for Gray-sur-Saone. This movement down the valley of the Saone is believed to be the first step in the

ADVANCE ON LYONS.

The court of inquiry on the blowing up of the citadel of Laon acquits the French commandant of all responsibility.

GARIBALDI.

A letter from Garibaldi is published in which he says he at first sympathized with Germany when she sought the overthrow of Napoleon, and he now sympathizes with France because she has made herself a Republic.

INSULT TO A BRITISH MINISTER.

A soldier at Pandau grossly insulted Lord Loftus, the British Minister to Prussia, and was severely punished.

Dispatches from Tours report that General Michael has been appointed to succeed Cambrienl in command of theEastern Department.

A RUMOR.

It is rumored that a German Corps has been defeated and routed between Beaugency and Mont Heliard.

THE PEOPLE OF AMIENS

Display intense ardor in the defense of the city.

JURY TRIALS.

The French Government has by a decree ordered a trial by jury in all cases.

(Herald Special.)

BAZAINE AND PEACE.

LONDON, October 28.—Advices from Bouillon to the 27th, state that the capitulation of Bazaine with the army at Metz is in conformity with an understanding arrived at with the King of Prussia, and contemplates a speedy peace.

PERSONALS.

LONDON, October 28.—John Bright has left his retreat in Wales for London, but, although convalescent, will return in a few days to pass the winter.

General Burnside has arrived in London.

Leckyier and other eminent astronomers have received invitations from the United States to visit America for the purpose of observing the eclipse in December. The papers here contrast the liberality of America in making preparations for the observations of this eclipse with the parsimony of Great Britain.

A FEARFUL EXPLOSION

Occurred to-day at Kynock's ammunition works, near Birmingham. Nine workmen were badly injured.

AGITATION

In behalf of Irish political prisoners has become general and systematic in England.

SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE

Were felt last week at Athens simultaneously with the brilliant aurora.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS TO COMMENCE IMMEDIATELY.

BRUSSELS, October 29.—The *Independence Belge* denies the Prussian report of fighting in Paris on the 25th. It is the highest evidence of perfect unity in the population,

BERLIN, October 29.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* says the last summons to surrender has been forwarded to the military authorities inside of the Paris fortifications. The bombardment of the city will begin early next week. The division heretofore before Metz has gone to the siege of Paris. Gen. Trochu has written to King William in behalf of Ducrot.

PETROLEUM USED TO BURN FRENCH VILLAGES.

LONDON, October 29.—The Prussian force of 1,200 which tried to cut the Amiens and Rouen Railway at Formiers, and were repulsed after a severe fight with the Mobiles from Nord and the National Guard, retreated at Songeors. The Mobiles took one gun. The Prussians in retreating fired the village with torches and petroleum.

The Orleanist peace party counts on its leaders, M. Thiers, Grevy, Guizot and Lefevre.

The balloon post has ceased for more than a week.

The Italian press advocates the placing of outrage and treason to the Pope on the same footing as treason to the King.

In consequence of the calamity which befel the Captain, the Admiralty detain in port the new turret ships Cerberrus and Magdala. The channel squadron is expected home before Christmas.

(Herald Special.)

SURRENDER OF BAZAINE -STRONG FEELING AGAINST THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, October 29.—A special correspondent telegraphs from Saarbruck, 29th: The surrender of Bazaine took nobody by surprise. It was certain ever since the departure of Boyer. For several preceeding days the French pickets were drawn in, and on Friday entirely ceased. The Germans advanced close to the French lines, and talked in a friendly manner with the enemy, occasionally giving the poor emaciated fellows a portion of their rations. A week ago it was understood the food in the fortress was so nearly exhausted that the men were put on the shortest possible rations. This, added to unfavorable weather and rapid increase of sickness, rendered the army desperate. A large delegation of men went to Bazaine. They were not insubordinate, but desired to be led out to the assault *en masse*, stating that they preferred to die on the field rather than by starvation. Bazaine spoke to them kindly and affectionately, and declared that he was ready to die with them anywhere. He represented the hopelessness of doing anything in their present weakened condition, being almost destitute of horses, even if they cut through the lines. He stated that terms for honorable capitulation were being considered, and he hoped soon to relieve his brave men from the terrible situation. This quieted the army, but the rules were so relaxed that several bodies went over to the German lines without opposition. On Tuesday it became known that capitulation was about to take place. After the preliminary message General Changarnier on the part of Marshal Bazaine and Major Von Stickle on that of Prince Frederick Karl, met to arrange the surrender, the terms of which had been agreed upon by King William. Almost simultaneously preparations were made for immediate march by a large portion of the investing army and sending of supplies of food to the capitulating forces. This was necessary to prevent the horrors of actual starvation. As soon as the terms were finally signed at the Prince's headquarters, there was a great rush of applicants for permission to enter Metz. All were positively refused. I had, however, opportunity of entering Bazaine's lines and conversing freely with many officers and men. One thing I remarked was the certain, general feeling against the present Provisional Government. Many were severe against the Emperor, but equally against his successors.

THE FRENCH PROVISIONAL GOVERNEENT REGARD BAZAINE'S CAPITULATION A CRIME.

TOURS, October 29.—Owing to the rumor of Bazaine's capitulation, Minister Gambetta has issued a circular to Prefects saying: "I have received from all sides grave reports, the veracity of which, in spite of all efforts, cannot be doubted. It is said Metz has capitulated. If so, it is well that you have the opinion of the government on the matter. Such an event could but be the result of a crime, the authors of which should be outlawed. Be convinced that whatever may arise nothing can abate our courage in this epoch of rascally capitulations. There exists one thing which will not capitulate, that is the French Republic."

(Herald Special.)

KING WILLIAM FOR EMPEROR.

LONDON, October 29.—The States of Germany, northern and southern, are said to have agreed to name King William Emperor.

THE SPOIL CAPTURED AT METZ

Include 3,000 guns, forty millions French war funds, twenty millions of French Civil Government Department funds.

Tribune Special.

BAZAINE COULD HAVE JOINED MCMAHON.

NEW YORK, October 30.—A correspondent writing from Metz, after detailing the particulars of Bazaine's surrender, the Prussian occupation of Metz, and the installation of General Von Zostrow as Military Governor, says: The tragedy was completed, but its saddest side still remains to be reviewed. According to the statement of Gen. Von Zostrow, who held the Bois de Vaux on the morning of the 19th of August, Bazaine could then have avoided being enclosed in Metz. He could, after he was there, according to the Metzian, readily have made a sortie and regained MacMahon easier by far than MacMahon could have joined him.

After most of his cavalry and artillery horses had been eaten, it of course was more difficult, still his movements are said to have lacked determination and even to have been frivolous in the last two sorties. This is charged by a complot in behalf of the Regency, according to which, this army was to try to remain in *statu quo*, until the conclusion of the war in Western France and then become available with Prussian consent, for Bonapartist purposes. Bazaine himself, in that case, to be virtual Regent. Nearly all the Metzians seem to believe this, and their most influential people have avowed such belief to me.

PROCLAMATION TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

FRENCHMEN:—Raise your spirits and resolution to a fearful height of the perils which have broken on the country. It depends on us to mount above misfortunes and show the world how great a people may be who are resolved not to perish, and whose courage increases in the midst of calamity. Metz has capitulated, A General, on whom France counted even after Mexico has just taken away — "*vient d'enlever*"— from the country in its danger more than one hundred thousand of its defenders. Marshal Bazaine has betrayed us. He has made himself an agent of the man of Sedan, and an accomplice of the invader, and regardless of the honor of the army of which he had charge, he has surrendered, without even making a last effort, 120,000 fighting men, twenty thousand wounded men, guns, cannon, and the strongest citadel of France—"Metz." But for him to the contamination of the foreigner such a crime is above even the punishments of justice. Meanwhile, Frenchmen, measure the depths of the abyss into which the Empire has precipitated you for twenty years France submitted to this corrupting power which extinguishes in her the springs of greatness and life—the army. France, stripped of its national character, became, without knowing it, an instrument of tyranny and of servitude, and is swallowed up in spite of the heroism of the soldiers by the treason of their chiefs. In the disasters of the country in less than two months 250,000 men have been delivered over to the enemy—a sinister sequel to the military *coup de main* of December. It is time for us to reassert ourselves, citizens, and under the Ægis of the Republic which we have determined not to allow to capitulate within or without, to seek in the extremity even of our misfortune, the renovation of our political and social morality and manhood. However tried by disaster let us be found neither panic stricken nor hesitating. Let it be seen that we are ready for the last sacrifices in the face of the enemies whom everything favors. Let us swear never to give up so long as there remains an inch of sacred soil under the soles of our feet. Let us hold firmly the glorious banner of the French Revolution. Our cause is that of justice and right. Europe sees it. Europe feels it. In the presence of so many unmerited misfortunes spontaneously receiving from us neither invitation nor encouragement. She is moved and she begins to act. No illusion is now left us, no longer languish or grow weak and let us prove by our acts that we can ourselves maintain our honor independence, integrity—all that makes a country proud and free.

Long live the Republic, one and indivisible!

[Signed.]

CREMIEUX.
GLAIS.
BEZOIN.
GAMBETTA.

(World Special.)

LONDON, October 29.—A correspondent at Mercy le Haut states on the alleged authority of an officer of the Imperial Guard who escaped from Metz before the surrender, that on Wednesday last ten thousand unarmed people, many of them women and children, carrying white flags, were expelled by the French troops and

DELIBERATELY FIRED INTO BY THE PRUSSIANS

Until those not killed or wounded retired within the French lines. The story is probably a canard.

THIERS.

LONDON, October 30.—Thiers has declined a Prussian safe conduct to Paris, because it requires him to go via Versailles.

OUR FRITZ AND FREDERICK CHARLES DUBBED FIELD MARSHALS.

BERLIN, October 30.—The King telegraphs: The defeat of the two hostile armies which recently marched against us warrants me in conferring on our two commanders, Fritz and Frederick Charles, the batons of field marshal, the first instances of such appointments in our family history.

(Signed.) WILLIAM.

TOURS, October 30.—A profound impression was produced here by the news of

BAZAINE'S CAPITULATION.

The majority deem it a political move, and express intense indignation. The Army of the Loire, which had been largely increased, was ready to attack the Prussian forces, and much was expected from it toward the deliverance of Paris. The surrender of Metz checks its efforts.

The *Constitutionnel* makes a strong appeal to Gambetta as the person capable of meeting the present emergency. It asks him to

CONSENT TO AN ARMISTICE,

and order immediate elections for the Constituent Assembly.

Several dispatches have been received announcing French successes in different parts of the country.

LONDON, October 30.—The French troops surrendered at Metz have been disarmed. The Prussians refused to parole the officers because of General Ducrot's evasion of his obligations. Provisions arrive in large quantities at Metz

The *Sarthe Union* publishes a redort that in the vicinity of Paris a body of

FRANC-TIREURS NEARLY CAPTURED THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

who only escaped by precipitate flight.

The balloon which left Paris on the 27th, fell within the Prussian lines near Metz. The messenger succeeded in burning the mails and made his escape into Belgium.

It is estimated that the Germans have taken up to the present day 320,000 French prisoners.

VERSAILLES, October 29—via LONDON—French volunteers calling themseves

THE WILD BOARS OF ARDENNES

Are tearing up railroad tracks and otherwise interfering with the German communications. They have thrown off the track three trains filled with troops near Larrois. Many of the soldiers were killed and injured.

Some Wurtemburg troops had an encounter Thursday with a body of the National and Mobile Guards at Montereau. The latter were defeated. The loss of the Germans was slight.

GEN. VON MOLTKE,

On his seventieth birthday, received from the King the title of Count.

BISMARK'S VIEW OF THE FRENCH SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—The following memorial in regard to the fatal consequences to which the population of Paris are exposed by a prolonged resistance has been sent by Count Bismarck to the Ambassador of North Germany.

(Translation.)

The conditions of an armistice offered to M. Jules Favre intended as the basis for the re-establishment of orders in France have been rejected by him and his colleagues. They thereby decree the continuance of a struggle which according to the course of late events appears without any chance of success for the French people. Since then the prospects of France in this war, so full of sacrifices, have still further declined. Toul and Strasburg have fallen; Paris is closely surrounded and the German troops are advancing by the Loire. The large forces heretofore engaged at the above fortresses are now at the free disposal of the German commanders. The country has to bear the consequences of a war *a l'outrance* decreed by the French authorities in Paris. Its sacrifices will be unnecessarily increased, and its social conditions suffer a more and more dangerous decomposition. The command of the German armies does not find itself in a situation to counteract this, but it perceives clearly the consequences of the resistance chosen by the powers in France and feels compelled to call general attention to one point, namely

THE SPECIAL CONDITION OF PARIS.

The heaviest attacks heretofore made from the capital were on the 19th and 30th of last month, in which the elite of the armies collected in that city have not been able to throw back the first line of the besieging forces—dead to the conviction that the capital will fall sooner or later. If the time of surrender is postponed by the Provisional Government for the National Defence until the threatening want of provisions necessitates a capitulation, the most terrible results must follow. The unwise destruction of railways, canals and bridges, within a certain distance around Paris, by the French, has not been able to stop for one moment the advance of the German armies. All communication by land or water, needed for military operations, have been re-established in a very short time. These repairs naturally regard military interests exclusively, while the other destructions, even after a capitulation, will prevent for a long time the communication of the capital with the provinces. It will be an absolute impossibility for the German commanders when that case occurs, to provide one day's rations for a population of nearly two millions. The environs of Paris to the distance of several days' journey, since all stores there are necessarily required for the use of the German troops, will then offer no resources and will not permit the inhabitants to evacuate by the roads into the country. The inevitable result would be the starvation of hundreds of thousands. The persons in power in France cannot fail to discern these consequences as clearly as the German commanders, and since to the latter nothing is left but to carry on the war proffered, then the rulers of France are responsible for forcing such extremes.

WASHINGTON.

By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The President to day signed the commission of

COLUMBUS DELANO AS SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

From the first of November. He also appointed Benj. F. Farnam, of Massachusetts, Consul at Bombay; William H. Townsend, of Rhode Island, Consul at Cork; Frederick Hedd, of New York, Consul at Ghent; Arthur Livermore, of New Hampshire, Consul at Londonderry; Nathan Clapp, of Illinois, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico; Edward H. Phitriplace, of Michigan, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona.

(Copy.)

STATEN ISLAND, Oct. 3, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR:—When Congress adjourned, in the summer, I was credibly informed that a somewhat systematic effort would be made before their re-assembling in the winter to force a change in the policy pursued in the Interior Department. The removal of the Indian service from the sphere of ordinary political patronages has been specially distasteful to many influential gentlemen in both Houses and in order to enable you to carry your purpose out successfully, I am satisfied that you ought not to be embarrassed by any other causes of irritation in the same department. My views of the necessity of reform in the civil service have brought me more or less into collision with the plans of our active political managers, and my sense of duty has obliged me to oppose some of their methods of action through the department. I have no doubt but that public sentiment will sooner or later fully sustain these efforts at what I regard needed reform, but I ought not to overlook the fact that for the present they involve opposition which it may not be for the interest of this administration to provoke, and as my personal tendency is to be rather more than less persistent in the course to which I am committed, I deem it my duty to place in your hands my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, to take effect as soon as you can conveniently determine upon my successor. The Annual Report of the Department will be made at an early day, and for this and other reasons I believe the intervals prior to the adjourned session of Congress the fittest for such a change. I trust you will permit me to add that as the original acceptance of the position was an interference with the plans of life formed, as I think, with prudence, a return to my private business, so far from being an inconvenience or a disappointment, will only be carrying out what I most desired to do, as soon as it could be done without embarrassment to you or sacrifice of public duty. Indications that you might be already troubled by suggestions on the subject have induced me to write at once, without waiting my return to Washington.

With sincere assurances of my strong desire for the complete success of your administration, I remain truly your obedient servant.

[Signed] J. D. COX.

The President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5, 1870.

Your letter of the 3d inst., tendering your resignation as Secretary of the Interior is just received. As suggested by you it will be accepted, to take effect upon the completion of the annual report of the Department now being prepared to accompany my message to Congress. In parting company permit me to say that I highly appreciate the zeal and ability you have ever shown in the discharge of your official duties. I hope your relations in the new sphere you have pointed out for yourself will prove as pleasant to you as our relations in the past to me, and that you may fully realize your brightest expectations.

With highest regards,

Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

To Hon J. D. COX, Secretary of the Interior.

OHIO.

Continued Opposition to the Newport-Cincinnati Bridge—The Springfield and Cincinnati Short Line—Railroad Accident—The Methodist Book Committee—Time for Dr. Lanahan's Trial Fixed.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CINCINNATI, October 29.—There appears to be a settled determination here to prevent the erection of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge over the Ohio, according to the present plans. The Chamber of Commerce to-day unanimously adopted a report setting forth that the bridge company was not erecting the structure according to either the spirit or letter of the law, and making an appropriation to aid in the prosecution of the injunction suit.

A spirited meeting was held in Lockland last night in the interest of the Springfield and Cincinnati short line railroad. Collections are making along the line of the road and the indications are that the assesements will all be raised by the time allowed.

A train of passenger cars with the exception of the sleeping coach ran off the track near Morris, on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad this morning, injuring engineer Walker very slightly, and damaging the engine, which was turned over. No one else was hurt.

The book committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day decided to entertain charges against Rev. Dr. Lanahan, assistant agent of the New York Book Concern, and proceeded to suspend him from his office until the charges can be investigated, by a vote of nine yeas to eight nays. The charges are signed by eighteen ministers and laymen of the Methodist Church in no way connected with the Book Concern. The accused is allowed until the eighth of December to prepare for trial, and will be granted more time if necessary. The charges are understood to relate alone to his personal fitness for office. The only penalty that can be imposed is removal which will not, it is said, interfere with his ministerial standing or membership in the conference. Dr. Lanahan was present during the proceedings, and his convenience was consulted in regard to time. He was invited to speak and made a brief response.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The State Certainly Democratic—The Election of a Democratic U. S. Senator a Fixed Fact—Democratic Congressmen Elected in the First and Third Districts.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 29.—Incomplete returns from about twenty counties, embracing two-thirds of the State, show a large Democratic gain, enough to warrant the announcement that the State has been carried by the Democracy by a small majority, perhaps one thousand or twelve hundred. This the Republicans concede. The Democrats have also elected two Congressmen from the First and Third Districts, and by large gains will be enabled to control the next Legislature, which elects a United States Senator. The interior counties will not be heard from for several day, owing to a lack of telegraphic communication, but their returns will not materially change this estimate.

LATER—THE MAJORITY 5,000.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 30.—The *Register* issuses an extra this forenoon presenting returns from twenty-three of the fifty-two counties, composing the State, showing a Democratic majority of over 5,000, and adds: "That the other twenty-nine counties will give a clear majority of 5,000, can scarcely be doubted."

POLITICAL.

Democratic Congressman Elected—Long John Wentworth Matched Against Farwell in the Race for Congress.

By Telegraph to the Evening Post.

CHICAGO, October 28.—A special from Yanktown to the Chicago *Tribune*, says: Returns from two precincts of Red River render the election of Armstrong, Democrat, delegate to Congress, by about 150 majority. Two Republican candidates were run, Burleigh and Spink, and the vote was nearly equally divided between them. Burleigh announces his intention to contest on account of illegal votes up the Red River.

It is understood that John Wentworth is to run for Congress from the Chicago District, against C. B. Farwell, the Republican nominee. The Democrats will make no nomination.

The Manitoba News Letter, Dr. Schulize's paper, received at St. Pau yesterday, contains a strong attack on Governor Archibald for appointing members of the Provisional Government to office. The other officers also refuse to sit with them. Governor Archibald replies that his wish is to preserve peace and justice to all, and that when he called for a police force not one of the faction responded. The half-breed party also stood aloof from the government since the violation of faith by the Canadians, and there is danger of serious trouble and another outbreak.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 111⅜.

The total registration of St. Lewis county is 30,671, including about 2,400 colored men. This is quite a small enumeration.

Patrick Kelsin was sentenced on Saturday in Boston to two years in the State's prison for the intention to engage in a prize fight.

A negro barber named Willetts was shot and instantly killed by a man named Wilson, at Bryan, Wyoming, on Wednesday last.

A chemist of St. Louis has given an opinion that there is nothing poisonous in in the stomach of Jennie Elliott, who was supposed to have been poisoned with strychnine at Omaha.

The Omaha Sporting Club had their fall hunt on Wednesday, and grand supper on Saturday evening. An average of forty-eight counts was made by each man engaged in the hunt.

T. C. Evarts, who was lost from the Yellowstone exploring party some time ago has been found, but it is doubtful if he will live. He says he has subsisted upon roots for thirty days.

Superintendent Janney, of Indian Affairs, has just returned from Pawnee Reservation, having distributed annuity goods during his absence, and married an Indian squaw in Quaker style.

A serious riot was reported at Elizabethtown, New Mexico, on Thursday last. The justice of the peace was driven from the town and his effects plundered. The military authorities have ordered a force to support the civil officers.

P. Cummings, leader of the Labor Reform party of Massachusetts, has sued Frank W. Bird for libel, claiming $10,000 damages for charging that Cummings pledged the votes of his party to the Hartford and Erie Ring, receiving money therefor to be used in the campaign.

The people along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, in order to get satisfaction for the enormous charges for freight and passenger fares, are taxing that corporation proportionately, and will probably collect from them about one hundred thousand dollars taxes in Wyoming Territory this year.

The last rail, completing the Natchez & Chattanooga R. R., between Mobile and New Orleans, was laid on Saturday and the spike driven at ten minutes past three o'clock in the afternoon. The first train from Mobile arrived at New Orleans at half past seven o'clock, P. M. Trains left yesterday morning for Mobile.

The wooden block and commercial wharf, Portland, Maine, occupied by C. H. Ingraham, ship store; Ely Willard, fish packer; Horace Sargent, fruit store and eating house; John Conley, ship stores and oil, and Jordan & Blake, ship stores, were destroyed by fire on Saturday evening. The tide was out, and the dock was full of fishing schooners which narrowly escaped destruction.

Pennsylvania Congressmen—Geary's Proclamation.

Governor Geary has issued his proclamation in regard to those returned as elected to Congress, in which he says:

Now, therefore, I, JOHN W. GEARY, Covernor as aforesaid, have issued this, my Proclamation, hereby publishing and declaring, that Samuel J. Randall, John V. Creely, Leonard Myers, William D. Kelley, Alfred C. Harmer, Ephraim L. Acker, Washington Townsend, J. Lawrence Getz, Oliver J. Dickey, John W. Killinger, John B. Storm, L. D. Shoemaker, Ulysus Mercur, John B. Packer, R. J. Haldeman, Benjamin F. Myers, R. Milton Speer, Henry Sherwood, Glenni, W. Scofield, Samuel Griffith, Henry D. Foster, James S. Negley, Ebenezer M'Junkin and William M'Clelland, have been returned as duly elected, in the several districts as before mentioned, as representatives of the people of this State, in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, for the term of two years, to commence from and after the fourth day of March next.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

A Workman Terribly Mangled—Sad Accident at McKnight & Co.'s Rolling Mill in Birmingham—An Inquest Held—The Verdict.

Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, an accident, resulting in the death of a young man named Joseph Fritz, occurred at McKnight & Co.'s rolling mill, in Birmingham. The deceased was engaged in running the machinery which worked a huge pair of steam shears for cutting iron, and undertook to grease the cams and cogs of the machine while in motion. In so doing a swab is used, the handle of which caught his leather glove, worn as a protection to the hand, and the swab became fastened in the cogs, dragging the unfortunate man headlong among the machinery. In the attempt to save himself, he seized the arm of the small fly-wheel, which was revolving in an opposite direction to that of the cog wheels, and he was thrown violently into the pit with his face resting on the shaft. The body was thrown into such a position as to force the belt from the drum, and the machinery was immediately stopped. This was the first intimation of the accident his fellow-workmen received. The alarm was immediately given, and the mangled body was taken out of the machinery with the greatest difficulty, it being necessary to take the cutting machine apart and remove the portions by means of a crane. Intelligence of the accident quickly spread throughout the vicinity, and hundreds flocked to the scene to gaze upon the horrible object which once bore the semblance of man.

As soon as the excitement had abated somewhat, the Coroner was sent for, but in his absence, the task of holding an inquest devolved upon Alderman Donaldson, of the Fourth ward.

Mr. Fleming, the engineer, and Mr. Brashear, in charge of the machinery of the mill, testified to the facts given above, and stated that if there was any carelessness, it was on the part of the deceased himself, as it was not customary, but very dangerous to grease or swab the machinery while in motion. The jury retired, and in a few moments rendered a verdict of accidental death.

The remains were subsequently removed to the late residence of the deceased, on Bingham street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. Fritz was in the twenty-the year of his age; had been employed by the Messrs. McKnight & Co. for about one year, and was a young man much beloved by his companions.

ON SATURDAY Francis Metzgar charged John Wilbutzer with surety of the peace, before 'Squire Mitchell. John was also committed to jail for assault and battery on the said Francis, who alleged that John threatened to decapitate him immediately, and did strike him on his face. His friend John could not get the required bail, so he took the consequences as stated above.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

A Party of Roughs Travel the Streets and Smash Valuable Windows.

A party, whose arrest was hourly looked for last night, took it into their heads, whilst passing along Smithfield street, to do as much damage to the property of peaceable citizens as they could possibly do without a wholesale burning of the same.

At a late hour of the night they were returning from a ball at Lafayette Building, on Wood street, when, passing a pile of paving stones on Diamond street, they each armed himself with a few apiece, and almost every handsome pane of French plate glass that they passed some one of the ruffianly crew hurled a paving stone through it.

They had first fired up their evil courage at a saloon kept by J. W. O'Brien, on Fifth avenue, near Wood, where, in pay for their drinks, they smashed an elegant mirror valued at $300. They then passed along Smithfield, when one of the party aimed at the beautiful glass in the

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK

Valued at $400, the bowlder passing directly through the center of it, not leaving a square foot without a crack, the force of the blow breaking the paving stone into pieces.

The rowdies, not content with the two outrages described, next proceeded along Smithfield street, and broke the windows of Youngson's confectionery store and Gerding's tailor shop. The window of a hat store on Wood street and a valuable window in a building on Fourth avenue were also destroyed.

The Mayor expected to have the whole party arrested before morning, when they will be made to pay dearly for their villainous work.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A Man Falls Down Stairs and is Killed—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday afternoon word was left at the Coroner's office that a man had fallen down stairs at the Oakland House, Woods Run, and killed himself. In the absence of the Coroner Alderman Donaldson proceeded to the place indicated. On arriving at the house a jury was empanalled and the inquest proceeded. It was ascertained that the deceased was Henry Dyer, a puddler, employed at the Superior Iron mills, at Verner station. He had been out during the morning and had returned to the house accompanied by some friends shortly before the dinner hour. He left his friends in the bar room of the house and proceeded up stairs, when his companions were suddenly startled by the fall of something heavy, in the entry. On reparing to the spot it was discovered that Dyer had fallen from a short turn at the head of the stairs on the second floor, to the entry beneath. He was at once picked up and medical aid summoned, but such was the serious nature of the injuries received that nothing could be done to save his life, and he died very soon after being picked up. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered. The deceased was forty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and three children, who are residing in Youngstown, Ohio.

REGISTERS' BUSINESS.

Wills Probated—Letters of Administration Granted—The Business for October.

The following will be found a record of the business transacted by our County Register, Mr. Joseph H. Gray, during the past month:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrator.	Bond.
Leonard Strub	Catharine Strub	$ 2,000
Thomas McGarr	Patrick McGarr	600
Sebastian Gaulk	J. S. Edgar	600
Wm. P. Harvison	Anna Mary Harvison	600
Dr. W. D. Courtney	Mrs. C. C. Courtney	28,000
Cornelius Donohue	Thomas McDonald	600
Francis Bondman	John T. Young	5,000
Henry Becker	A. G. Ehlers	1,200
William Cavan	Alex. Miller, C. T. A.	2,000
Howard W. Scaife	Wm. B. Scaife	2,000
James Alexander	Peter Hutchison	800
Robert Douglass	Margaret Douglass	15,000
William McElroy	James C. McElroy	4,000
John Baird	D. W. Baird, C. T. A.	600
Jesse Brown	J. R. Brown	3,000
Rev. Wm. Hunter	Annie Hunter	16,000
John Wendling	Maria Wendling	6,000
Phoebe E. Johnston	Abram Johnston	1,000
William Rotler	John Roller	200
Margaret Crawford	John M. Crawford	1,000
Jesse Bennett	B. C. Christy	500
William Barthill	William H. Ward	500
Margaret Leff	Philip Lief	2,000
Andrew Young	John S. Hollingshead	4,000
George Cox	George B. Littlefield	200

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
John N. Earl	J. Pennock, J. H. Duncan.
Josephine Benz	J. Gangwisch, C. J. Schumpathaler.
Jacob Foerst	J. McIntosh, H. Tulger.
James Alexander	
Elizabeth Ray	J. Whaling, W. Crim.
John Bruckner	Chris. die Bruckner.
John Gemmer	M. Gemmer, P. Gemmer.
John Morrison	W. Morrison W. Shaw.
William Cowan	
Meig't McSwiggen	Revs. R. Phelan, G. S. Grace.
Adam Robert	Frank Hick.
Thomas Speer	Ann Jane Speer.
John Dorrington	S. Dorrington, J. Dorrington.
David Boyd	John H. Skelton.
Mary A. Schleton	Peter Naulsson.

FIRE IN SOUTH PITTSBURG.

Glass Works Destroyed—Three Frame Houses and Several Stables, in Ruins—The Loss Insurance &c.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, flames were discovered issuing from the packing house of the Pittsburg Glass works, located on the corner of Eighth and Washington streets, South Pittsburgh. In a short time the several offices and frame houses connected with the works were wrapped in flames, and in the course of one hour and a half from the start of the fire, the entire works were left in ruins. The Pittsburgh Glass Works were owned by Challinor, Hogan & Co and have been in operation for for several weeks, and at that time of the breaking out of the fire a number of hands were at work. Owing to the highly inflamable nature of the building and contents, the flames spread rapidly and not withstanding the utmost exertions of the workmen to extinguish the fire, by means of the private hose connected with the works, the several houses burned like tinder. The fire department was on hand but their efforts proved unavailing in checking the flames, although the members worked nobly. Several frame dwellings and three stables, which adjoined the works, were also destroyed. The stables contained some eighteen horses, the property of James Kearns, which were happily rescued uninjured. Mr. Kearns lived in one of the houses which were destroyed, from which he managed to save his household effects with great difficulty. He is insured in the Lycoming for $1,200, which will fully cover his loss. Another of the frame buildings was occupied by Samuel Allen and was also totally destroyed. On this house there was an insurance of five hundred dollars, which will almost cover the loss. The third house was owned by Christian Weyman. It was not entirely consumed and has an insurance upon it which will fully cover the damage done.

The loss to Challinor, Hogan & Co. will amount to about $30,000, upon which there is an insurance of about $15,000 distributed in the Etna, Cash, Enterprise and other companies.

Yesterday moruing Fire Marshal Butler was promptly on hand and enquired into the origin of the fire. An examination of the watchman, David Dilworth failed to throw any light upon the question of how the fire originated. The conviction of all the persons with whom our reporter conversed, was that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

SUPREME COURT.

Important Appointments.

The Supreme Court met at ten o'clock yesterday morning, a full bench being present.

Justice Read read the opinion of the Court in the case of the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania vs. Indiana county. Judgment reversed and a *venire de novo* awarded.

The following announcements of appointments were made:

PROTHONOTARIES APPOINTED.

James Ross Snowden, Esq., at an election held by the Judges of the Supreme Court, having received a majority of the votes cast, was duly elected Prothonotary of the Eastern District of this Court, for a term of three years from and after the expiration of his last appointment.

J. C. Cummings, Esq., of the borough of Sunbury, was appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Northern District, for three years from and after the expiration of his last appointment. Security to be given according to law.

Robert Snodgrass, Esq., of Harrisburg, was appointed Prothonotary of the Court for the Middle District for the ensuing three years.

PHILADELPHIA APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. Isaac Ray was appointed as Director of the Poor to fill the vacancy made by the expiration of the term of Thomas McCulloch.

Robert W. Stewart and Archibald McIntyre, Esq., were appointed Commissioners to value the stock of the Germantown and Parkman Turnpike Company, under the act of March 31st, 1868, in place and stead of Henry G. Sharpleys and Henry W. Toland, deceased.

EASTERN PENITENTIARY INSPECTORS.

The following taxable citizens of the city of Philadelphia were appointed to be Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, to serve for two years from this date; Messrs. Richard Vaux, Alex. Henry, Furman Shepherd, Thomas H. Powers; and John M. Moris, in place of A. J. Drexel.

INSPECTORS OF BUILDINGS.

James Zimmerman was appointed Inspector of Buildings for the city of Philadelphia, for the term of two years from this date, vice B. F. Knight, Esq., late Inspector.

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

Hon. James A. Lowrie and R. H. Davis, Esq., were appointed Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary for two years from this day.

CASES NON PROSSED.

The Allegheny county list was then taken up. Non prosses were ordered in the following cases: "Grain Elevator Company vs. Rippey; Patterson's appeal; Phelan vs. Ramaley; Marshall and Kerr's appeal; Kleber vs. Hopkins; Knipschild vs. Ross; Marsh vs. Citizens' Insurance Company; Young vs. Weir; O'Neil vs. Rankin's executors; Owners of "Collossal" vs. Graiser et al.; Oakland Railway Company vs. F. and M. Turnpike; McGrady vs. McGrady; Hays vs. Ramaley; Herron vs. Kellan; Hutchinson vs. Wilson; King vs. Rogers; Cochran vs. the Commonwealth; Gamble vs. McClure.

ARGUMENTS.

Tower et. al., vs. O'Neill; C. P., Argued by Bruce and Kuhn for plaintiff in error, and Woods and Marshall, contra.

Kerr vs. Verner. Argued by Lazear and Hopkins for plaintiff in error, and J. H. Miller and Acheson, contra.

Bartley vs. Williams. Argued by Lazear for plaintiff in error, and by Barton, contra.

Lee vs. Burke. Argued by Lazear for plaintiff in error, and by W. D. Moore, contra.

ADMISSIONS.

James W. Murray, on motion of M. W. Acheson, Esq.; James W. Over, on motion of Col. T. M. Bayne; and John H. Kerr, on motion of A. M. Brown, were duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

Our Conclusion.

As far as we are able to judge (and we have given the subject no little consideration and attention,) the conclusion to which the scientific world, the press and the public have arrived with regard to Rand's SEA MOSS FARINE, are found on incontrovertible facts; and we have no hesitation in warmly recommending the article to our readers as an essential of the economic cuisine, and as a genuine luxury. To dyspeptics, invalids, and all those requiring a light and delicate food, we feel assured it will prove an invaluable blessing. In fact, we can hardly say too much in favor of this most delicious and palatable food. It will be found for sale by all of our druggists and grocers; and if you care to have a delicious dessert, do not go home without a package.

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth by using *Jaynipor Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell & Co., New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

GOLD	111
United States 6s, 1881	119⅜
" " 5-20s, 1862	109
" " 5-20s, 1864	107⅝
" " 5-20s, 1865	108
" " 10-40s	106⅞
" " 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110⅞
" " 5-20s, " " 1867	110⅝
" " 5-20s, " " 1868	110⅝
Due Coupons	....
Union Pacific Railroad	83½
Central Pacific Railroad	9.½
Cv. Pacifics	111

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, November 3, 1870.

REMARKS—The market continues to move along slowly, presenting nothing very new or interesting; buyers, generally, were inclined to act cautiously. They evidently have but little faith that the present prices will be maintained, hence their purchases were governed accordingly. Produce—The receipts were fully up with the demand; prices are about the same, being governed by the receipts. Flour—The market was entirely devoid of animation; the sales were confined to the wants of the home trade; occasionally a few hundred barrels are forwarded to other markets; the mills are running to their full capacity, and appear well pleased with the condition of the market. Groceries—The market was a quiet one, dealers being apart in their views; buyers, generally, are offering figures that are not acceptable; this confines the operations to the wants of the local trade. The fact is, the margin between this market and the east is so small that dealers don't feel justified in reducing it. Provisions are firm with a good demand, and a very light supply to operate with; the stock in this market will soon be exhausted, and where the next one is to come from is altogether another matter.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—The supply was a large one with liberal receipts; prices have been uniform for some time; we note sales of fair to medium at 2 00a2 50; choice to fancy lots 3 00a3 50 per bbl.

ASHES—We have nothing new to note; the demand was fair, and sales were regular at the following: Soda ash, common, 48 per cent., 3¼c; refined, 55 per cent., 3¾a4c; Potash, 7a7½c; Pearl, 9a9½c per lb

APPLE BUTTER—In good supply with regular sales at 55a70c per gallon.

BUTTER—The receipts have largely increased and the market is growing weaker; sales of fresh roll, new made, at 30a32c; fair to medium lots 25a27c; common at a variety of prices.

BROOM CORN—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand; the extreme rates are 4½a6½c per pound.

BAKING POWDER—Market steady with sales of Banner ¼ lb cans 1 75; ½ lb cans 3 25; 1 lb cans 6 00 per dozen.

BEES WAX—Steady with regular sales at 36a38c per pound.

CHESNUTS—Scarce and wanted; we are reported sales at 7 50a8 00 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—In moderate demand; we note sales of Sackets "Belle" Berries at 16 50a17 00; eastern cultivated 12a10 00 per barrel.

EGGS—Are again scarce and prices may be termed steep, with sales at 27a30c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was not an active, one. The impression has gained ground that prices will decline; holders are not disposed to view the matter in that light. The reports were liberal and sales moderate. Spring wheat 5 75a6 25 in bbls; 25c less in sacks. Western wheat 6 00a6 50; family 7 00a7 25 in bbls.; 6 75a8 50 in sacks.

POTATOES—The receipts have fallen off; holders were firm; we note sales of peach blows by the car load at 80a90c; Sweets advancing; sales Jersy 3 75a4 00. Baltimore 3 25a3 50 per barrel.

POULTRY—Market firm; prices being governed entirely by the receipts. Spring chickens live 50a55c; per pair. Turkeys 1 00a1 50 a piece.

GRAIN—The receipts have fallen off, still the market has undergone no change; the mills are purchasing all good lots that are offered at the following: Red winter, 1 15a1 20a1 22; white choice, 1 30a1 35 per bushel. Oats are in fair demand; we are reported sales on the track at 46a47c; sales of 500 bushels on platform at 46½c, sales from store at 48a50c. Corn, weak, there being no demand; old would not bring over 75a78c; new could be obtained for 58a 60c, with sales of 400 sacks. Rye is unchanged with limited sales reported at 80a 85c being the extreme rates. Barley very dull, the best offer for spring being 90c; fall, 1 00a1 05 being the extreme rates.

HAY—Market well supplied; we note sales of wagon lots at 12 00a16 00a18 00, baled, 16 00a18 00 per ton.

LARD OIL—Market quiet and not much doing; sales of extra No 1 at 1 18a 1 20 and No 2 at 85a86c per gallon.

CARBON OIL—Dull and prices droop ing; sales of standard brands at 22a22½c in new barrells.

CHEESE—Market active and prices tending upward; we are reported sales of New York Goshen at 16a16½c; Ohio do at 15½a16c; Ohio Factory, 15c; Western Reserve, 13a14c.

ONIONS—Market well supplied; we are reported sales at 3 50a4 25 per barrel.

SEEDS—Not much doing; Timothy quoted at 4 75a5 00; Flaxseed, 2 10a2 12 per bushel.

SORGHUM—Is selling at 40 per gallon.

HONEY—We note sales of choice by the box at 30a35c per lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, November 3, 1870.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was a shade firmer, with an increased demand. Sellers, however, refuse to accept the figures offered. The result was, the sales were limited, the market still pressing buyers.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates: Spot, 8¼c; November or sellers option for all year, 8¾.

SALES.

1,000 bbls Spot	8¼c
1,000 " s. o. all year	8¾c

REFINED.

Dealers yesterday were apart in their views; buyers were offering the previous day's figures which holders refused to accept. The following was paid—only one small sale was made: Spot, 22¾c; November, 22¾c; November and December, together, 22¾c; for December to February, 1871, 22½c. Sales, 250 bbls., November, sold last evening, 22½c.

DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK—Crude—no inquiry and dull at 11¾a12c. Refined—steady at 23½c. Philadelphia delivery—sales last night of 2,000 bbls. at 22½c for spot.

TITUSVILLE—There was a fair inquiry upon the creek to-day, and considerable oil changed hands at yesterday's prices. Upon the lower creek there was a shade firmer feeling, partly due to a slight decrease in freight: but no general change was effected in prices.

SALES.

4,000 bbls on upper creek at		2 95.
2,000 bbls on upper creek at		2 90
2,000 bbls	Pet. Centre at	3 05
2,000 bbls	Pet. Centre at	3 10
1,000 bbls on lower creek at		3 10.
500 bbls Rouseville		3 05.
500 bbls Rouseville		3 15.
500 bbls Rouseville H. G.		3 20.
500 bbls Tarr Farm		3 20.
1,000 bbls Oil City	46 G.	3 50.

PHILADELPHIA—Market very quiet. Refined, November, 22¾a23c; December 22½c; January to March, 22½c; March, 23c; crude, 10¾c: no sales.

TIDIOUTE—Market quiet and nothing doing at 3 10.

TITUSVILLE—Market dull; buyers offering 2 95.

PLEASANTVILLE—Not much doing at 2 66.

EAST LIBERTY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH POST, Wednesday Nov., 2, 1870.

REMARKS—The run of the stock for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday was heavy, and previous prices barely maintained for cattle.

Hogs ruled a fraction lower, and the long looked for "tumble" in prices would seem to be near at hand, in which event slaughterers and packers will come into the market, and then lively times may be looked for. Extra Philadelphia brought only 7a 765 per cwt; while good to prime New York 180 to 2 00 lbs, went off at 7 00a7 75.

The run of sheep was also heavy, and prices about the same as those of last week. Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, sold at 4 00a4 50 per cwt. and mean to common at 3 00a3 50.

We heard of no sales of horses, mules, or milch cows; the ruling prices of the latter being from 35 to 75, as per milking qualities.

CATTLE.

Want of time prevented us making out our usual table of the number sold, purchasers and prices paid. The regular stock dealers were all doing a lively business, and their sales for the week will be found in our Saturday's report. The following were the ruling figures at the close of the market to-day:

Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers, 6 75a7 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, 6 12a6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 5 50a 6 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, 3 00a4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, 4 00a 5 00.

HOGS.

The run of hogs was very heavy, and as stated, prices ruled lower. In the absence of sales we give the following figures as the closing rates of the market, with the remark that the indications are for a still further decline: Extra Philadelphia, 7 25a7 35; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, 7 12a7 20; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, 7 00a7 15.

SHEEP.

As stated above, the run of sheep was heavy, and prices not materially changed. Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, sold readily, as did decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs sheep. Following were the closing sales of the market: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 4a4½c; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 3½a3¾c; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 3a3½c, foot rot and scalawags, ty the head, 1 00a1 50.

MILCH COWS.

We heard of no sales, but good fresh milch cows, with calves, command from 35 00 to 75 as per milking qualities.

HORSES AND MULES.

The arrivals are all shipped east, hence we cannot give prices.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG POST, THURSDAY, November 3, 1870.

REMARKS.—The weather was clear and cool, and the run of cattle, though not so heavy as last week, was fully up to the demand. Previous prices were scarcely maintained, except for the finest class. Hogs are coming in freely, and sales are increasing. The run of sheep was not heavy, and generally speaking the stock was inferior. Prices ruled same as last week, good sheep and lambs finding ready sale at fair rates, and inferior a drag on the market.

CATTLE.

We give the following as a fair index of the market to-day: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 pound steers, 7 00a7 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, 6 25a6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 5 50a6 00; Bulls, stags, and cows, 800 to 1,500, 4 00a8 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, 4 50a5 00.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep, as stated above, was not very heavy, and previous prices were barely maintained. Prime lots sold readily at fair prices. The following figures ruled at the close of the market: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 4 00a4 25; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 3 25a3 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 2 15a3 00; foot rot and scalawags, ty the head, 50ca1 00.

HOGS.

The supply is increasing, and so with sales. Packers, however, are not taking hold as yet, waiting for lower rates. The following quotations will not fall wide of the mark: Extra Philadelphia, 8 00a9 50; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, 8 50a8 75; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, 8 00a8 25; rough to common, 150 to 200, 7 25a8 10.

HORSES, MULES AND MILCH COWS.

There was but a limited number offered and no sales reported.

EAST LIBERTY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Tuesday, November 1, 1870.

REMARKS—We stated in our last report that the run of cattle for first three days of the past week had been unprecedently heavy, and the same may be said of the last three days. Notwithstanding the heavy amount of stock, prices were well maintained, and at the close of the week the yards were well cleared. The run of hogs, too, was heavy all the week, and prices ruled a shade lower, extra Philadelphia selling at 7 80, and good to prime New York, 1 80a2 00 lbs, 7 25a7 50. The run of sheep was only fair and prices were a fraction better.

FREIGHTS—Following are the rates of freight, east, on live stock from the central cattle yards, per car load:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Philadelphia	$55 00	60 50	49 50
New York	60 00	66 00	54 00
Baltimore	55 00	60 50	49 50

The following were the ruling figures for cattle at the close of the market: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers, 7 00a7 50; good to prime, 1,100, to 1 200, 6 25a6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, 5 00a5 50; Bulls, Stags and Cows, 800 to 1,500, 3 50a 4 25; Stock Steers, 800 to 1,000, 4 50a5 25.

HOGS.

As above stated, the run of hogs for the week was heavy, far exceeding that of the previous week. John G. Imhoff, weighmaster, hands us the following report of hogs weighed by him for the week ending October 29.

Monday	2,213	Thursday	2,960
Tuesday	2,336	Friday	3,441
Wednesday	4,077	Saturday (extra)	1,183
Totals for week			16,812
Previous week			14,103
Increase over last week			2,709

SHEEP.

Weighmaster G. T. Howland reports having weighed the following number of sheep for the week ending October 29:

Monday	1,603	Thursday	2,419
Tuesday	2,258	Friday	1,060
Wednesday	4,879	Saturday	1,129
Total for the week			13,328
Previous week			23,283
Decrease			9,955

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, November 2.—Flour dull and lower. Wheat steady; New spring, 1 20a1 25½; winter red amber, 1 30a1 34. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats steady. Corn steady; mixed 85a86c. Eggs steady at 31a33c. Pork dull and nominal; sales of old mess at 23 75; November buyers 23 50; sellers new for December 21 50; seller for six months, 19 75, bulk meats dull and nominal; bacon do. Lard dull; December 13¾c; January, 13⅝c.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, November 2.—Cotton in good demand. Foreign news regarded favorable; middling at 15½c. Flour dull and drooping; family 5 50a5 75. Wheat dull and declining; red 1 08a1 11. Corn dull and drooping; new at 50a63c; Old 58a 60c. Rye quiet and weak; at 76a78c. Oats quiet and weak, rejected at 31a37; Graded at 38a44c. Barley dull and holders anxious to sell; fall 1 00a1 08. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil firm at 90c; Lard oil firm at 1 12a1 15. Eggs firm at 27c; and scarce. Butter steady and fresh at 34a37c. Cheese steady. Clover seed dull at 8¼a8½c. Latter rate from, store. Timothy seed dull and unchanged, at 4¾c. Flax seed firm 1 75a1 80. Pork dull and declining; Sales 200 bbls old 2400; closing dull at this rate. No new in market. Lard dull and drooping: Sales 300 new steam 23¼a3¾c; in market. Hogs dull and declined, closing at 6¼a8c. Whisky firm and advanced to 85a86c. Green shoulders sold at 6½c; delivered. Cold weather.

FINANCIAL.

Gold 111; Exchange par. Money market easy.

St. Louis Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

ST. LOUIS, November 2.—Cotton, better at 15c. Flour, steady; superfine winter, 4 10a4 25; double extra, 5 00a5 25. Wheat, dull and drooping; No 2 winter, inspected, 1 20a1 22. Corn, quiet at 60c for mixed, and 70c for choice white. Oats, dull and a shade lower at 41a44c. Barley, dull and declined 5c; No 2, 70c. Whisky, lower at 85c. Tobacco, hemp and bagging, unchanged. Groceries, dull but unchanged; sugar, 10¼a11½c cash; coffee ranges from 18c to 21c; molasses, 35a60c for sugar house. Pork—Only one small lot here; held at 26 00. Bulk meats, easier. Shoulders, 12½c.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, November 2.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull and easier; extra spring 4 25a5 12½. Wheat quiet, weak and 3a3½c lower at 94¼c. Corn firm, 1a1¼c higher; No 2 mixed 55c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 2 35½a36. Rye firm; No 2 at 67a68. Barley in fair demand but at lower rates by 5c; No 2 at 77c. Highwines stronger and wanted; 83c wood. 83½c iron. Mess Pork 19 75 seller Dec and Jan. Hogs dull and declined 6 90a7 50. Cattle dull and nominal 3a6 00. Freights unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, November 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; sales of 1,000 bushels No 1 red at 1 19 at 21; No 2, 1 16. Corn steady, No 1 old 70c. Oats firm at 43c for No 1 State. Petroleum dull and nominal; crude 3 90; refined unchanged, 20a30½c.

MARRIED.

SHALER—MITCHELL.—On October 11th, at Rock Island, Ill., by the Rev. Theodore J. Holcombe, CHARLES SHALER, Jr., U. S. Army, and LAURA J., daughter of P. L. Mitchell, Esq.

BELL—HUBBARD—On Thursday evening, October 27, by Rev. W. W. Carr, W. DWIGHT BELL, of Allegheny, Pa., to Florence P., eldest daughter of S. E. Hubbard, Esq., of Sandusky, O.

KNAKE—McGINN—At St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday evening October 27, 1870, at eight o'clock by the Rev. Father Devlin, HERMAN T. KNAKE to Miss THERESA McGINN, both of Pittsburgh. No Cards.

BOLE—RINEHART—On Thursday evening, October 27th, by Rev. J. D. Herr, Mr. JOHN BOLE and MARY W. RINEHART, both of Bellevue.

JOHNSTON—BINDLEY—On Thursday evening October 27th, at 6½ o'clock, at St. Peter's church, by Rev. J. H. Egar, WM. M. JOHNSTON and ZABINA, daughter of John C. Bindley, Esq., all of Pittsburgh.

DIED.

FLEMING—On Wednesday morning, November 2d, at four o'clock, at his residence in Swickley, JOHN FLEMING, Esq., in the 52d year of his age.

THOMPSON—On Wednesday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, EDWARD THOMPSON, in the 68th year of his age.

ADAMS—Friday afternoon, Oct. 28, of scarlet fever, ALFRED HOLMES, only son of S. J. and Emma V. Adams, aged 8 months and 15 days.

LIEBLER—On Thursday, at 12 o'clock MARY ANNA, wife of Martin Liebler, aged 21 years, 4 months and 17 days.

McCAFFERTY—On Wednesday, at 3½ o'clock, JAMES MCCAFFERTY, in the 26th year of his age.

SCHINDLER—On Wednesday, October 26th, MARY ALICE, daughter of Daniel and Mary Schindler, in the 9th year of her age.

PALMER—On Sabbath morning, October 30th, FRANKLIN PALMER, aged 61 years.

LITTLE—Monday morning, October 31, at 11 o'clock, at Wilkinsburg, Mr. DAVID LITTLE, sr., in the 83th year of his age.

BARNES.—On Tuesday, November 1, 1870, at Hammersville, Mrs. AMANDA BARNES, wife of Robert Barnes, in the 44th year of her age.

BALLANTINE—On Wednesday morning, November 2, 1870, at 2 o'clock, CARRIE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ballantine, aged four years and three months.

A Card to Sensible People

Rational reader, if the aspect of the weather was uncertain, you would not be foolish enough to venture out without an overcoat or an umbrella. Have the forecast, then, to protect yourself at this dangerous season with something more important than either of these articles. Strengthen your stomach and nervous system; regulate your liver and your bowels, tone all your organs and cheer your animal spirits with that agreeable cordial, tonic and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So shall you surely escape the diseases which fasten upon the feeble and debilitated. "Suffer and be strong," says the proverb; but "Be strong that you may NOT suffer" is the wiser maxim—and of all strengthening preparations this is the safest, the surest, the most genial. As a remedy, as well as an antidote, for dyspepsia, fever and ague, and liver disease, there is no combination of vegetable specifics at present known which even approaches it in efficacy.

Anticipate the enemy. The elements of innumerable diseases are afloat in the raw, damp mephitic winter air. Will you defend yourself against them or not, good reader? That is the question. A bottle or two of the great DEFENSIVE MEDICINE OF THE AGE, Hostetter's Bitters will so streng hen and brace up your bodily powers as to enable them to "dangh a siege to scorn." The morbid matter which was exhaled in perspiration through your pores in summer finds no such free egress now. A powerful counteracting agent is therefore needed and you have it in Hostetter's Bitters. They neutralize the *materies morbi* from which disease originates, and regulate all the secreting organs. Nothing can be more harmless or more healthful—nothing so potent to prevent or cure biliousness, dyspepsia, fever and ague, constipation and general debility as this wonderful corrective

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh, at the Lowest Rates, Wholesale and Retail, at

JOS. FLEMING'S

DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market Street.

A VALUABLE GIFT.—90 PAGES. DR. A. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN" describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail, free.

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Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion

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SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.

SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT

EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH AND STRENTH IS SEEN AND FELT.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth; Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst forms of skin Diseases; Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic, Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases, but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and pain in the small of the back, and along the Loins. In all these conditions, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

are supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Ulcers, or sores, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN, are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, urine sweat, structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Flesh-making, Heat-producing and Fat-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health, Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, WHITE-SWELLING, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS, CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all scrofulous asthesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT!

That Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposit from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic Inflammation. That those deposits take place when the blood is *poor, weak, watery*, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Chloride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT ABSORBED OR CHANGE FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the *vital* forces are preserved, and on which the growth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMER CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaprillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS, as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterous, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

☞ Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADV